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ABSTRACT

A survey of public concerns about the state of children, child care systems, and the need for political action was conducted with a sample of 2,009 parents with young children and 2,041 without young children. Findings indicated that most Americans believe children in the U.S. are neglected and that the situation has grown worse. Americans are concerned about the way children under six are cared for while their parents work. They are convinced that the time has come to formulate a national child care policy. By a three to one margin, the public favors federal legislation dealing with child care issues. However, the public is about evenly divided on the issue of paying for new federal expenditures to implement programs called for in new legislation. The public believes that parents must be given the opportunity to choose the way their young children are cared for. Public views on policy formation, governmental role, provider salaries, employer role, care for children of mothers on welfare, and financial assistance to the poor using child care are also reported. This document provides a summary and complete reports of the survey. The summary report discusses background factors, patterns of child care, and the mandate for child care in the United States. The complete report describes the study and reports findings. Appendices include a description of the methodology, 141 pages of tables, and the questionnaire. (RH)

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THE PHILIP MORRIS COMPANIES INC. FAMILY SURVEY II:

CHILD CARE

A SURVEY OF PUBLIC CONCERNS ABOUT THE STATE OF CHILDREN, EXISTING CHILD-CARE SYSTEMS, AND THE NEED FOR ACTION.

Prepared for
Philip Morris Companies Inc.
1989

Project Director:
Louis Harris

Research Associates:
Ron Bass
Nicholas Wurf

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Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.
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A WORD ABOUT THIS STUDY

The Sample

From December 22, 1988-February 8, 1989, executive interviewers of the firm of Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., surveyed a cross-section of 2,500 adults nationwide. In this cross-section, 19% of the households have a child six years of age or under, while the remaining 81% do not have a young child in them.

In order to obtain an adequate sampling of a cross-section of parents of young children six or under, a cross-section of 12,075 households was screened, which finally yielded 1,534 additional families with young children six or under in them. Thus, altogether, a sample of 2,009 households with children six or under was sampled in this intensive and landmark study conducted for Philip Morris Companies Inc. Results are also presented for 2,041 adults who are not parents of children six or under. This was necessary because many of the queries in the survey dealt with broad public policy matters affecting child care. And when governmental tax credits or special funds are concerned, obviously, non-parents, adults who do not have a child six or younger, will be affected in the taxes they pay as much as parents of young people.

The sampling procedures utilized in this study were stringent and meticulous, requiring up to four callbacks and strict adherence to predesignated procedures. These are all spelled out in Appendix A of this report. It can be said that every individual adult 18 years of age and over in the population had an equal chance of being drawn into the sample. The same can be said of parents of children six years of age or under.

Substance of the Study

The basic purpose of the study was to address what has become a central and largely unsolved issue of the late 20th century: how to deal with the problems of childcare in a society where a majority of mothers and adult women work. The notion that the male spouse is the breadwinner and the female spouse stays home and cares for the children clearly is slipping away, partly out of choice and partly out of economic necessity in modern America. As the findings of the study indicate, simply depending upon a combination of traditional family support (grandmothers, aunts, etc.) and the school system is not filling the bill. Mothers of young children go to work or go back to work when their offspring are two, three or four years of age. The lack of a preschool infrastructure to meet these needs is apparent.

This second Philip Morris Family Survey deals with these central issues squarely. A major initial section of the questionnaire deals with the context in which problems of children are now seen by the American people, compared with other key problems such as crime, family life in general, job opportunities for women, poverty and the quality of education. An effort was made to determine the perceived status of these problems compared to when those surveyed were growing up, and the amount of effort spent by society in solving these problems.

Then the cross-sections were asked how well the needs of children are being met by society on medical care, getting a good education, having loving parents, living in safe neighborhoods, being basically happy, and receiving quality child care while their parents are at work. Finally, a kind of bottom line measure of just how well children are educated and then cared for is obtained from both parents and non-parents.

The central phenomenon of women of child-bearing age continuing to work while bearing and raising children is then explored both to determine just how prevalent the practice is perceived to be and then how committed people are to this phenomenon being both accepted and proper in today's society. Then people were asked how much women and men separately need in the way of assistance to cope with working and raising families.

After identifying who in the household works full-time or part-time, the pattern of child-care practices for children six or under that are followed by each family was documented. These categories generally followed those used by the Census and other agencies, ranging from being cared for at home by the mother, at home by another relative, at home by a non-relative, in another home by a relative, in another home by a non-relative, in an organized day-care or group-care center, in a nursery school or preschool facility, or in a kindergarten or grade school.

After determining specifically what they now do, each parent was asked just how effective each of these alternatives is viewed in terms of serving the children's best interests and security, giving the parents peace of mind and the confidence needed to do their job, and as a real solution to the problem of child care.

The survey then focused on organized day-care centers, nursery school, or preschool facilities to find out just what elements are most important to the parents, ranging from convenience to home and work, the hours the center is open, the quality and cost of the facility, the quality and reliability of the people running the center, and the impact on their child's morale and sense of security. Then a determination of just what people now spend on child care was made.

Then an in-depth evaluation was obtained on just how satisfied these parents of children six and under are with the child care they get in terms of cost, availability, quality, and reliability.

Next, the issue of parental leave was explored both in terms of it being viewed as necessary and also how co-workers might perceive those who take it. This is a critical dimension in light of its implications for legislation and corporate employment policies.

Finally, parents are asked for an assessment of the job their employers do on child care, who in the family makes decisions about child care, and how well people feel the system of child care that exists is meeting the needs of parents such as themselves.

Then a series of 19 in-depth questions was asked of both parents and non-parents which, in the aggregate, deal with the major dimensions of child-care policy for the United States, including the perceived necessity to provide quality care; cooperation between the public and private sector; delivery of quality care services irrespective of income; the importance and role of parental wishes in child-care facilities; keeping options open for parents to decide which programs are best suited for their children;

actions to make certain adequate funding is available at the state and local levels, as well as keeping local options open sufficiently; the need to establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to achieve top quality care; the provision of federal financial incentives to meet minimum child-care standards; the role of the federal government in direct payments for such programs; the guaranteeing of needy parents below a certain income level with adequate childcare support; expansion of Project Head Start; parental leave up to 10 weeks as a legal right; inclusion of such parental leave as standard employee benefits; use of the public schools to house child-care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children; providing mothers on relief with child-care facilities to allow them to go out and find work; employers adapting to flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected; encouraging employers to jointly develop community day-care centers, and employer-provided emergency child-care services when their own on-premises facilities break down.

Then, the study focused on the proposals for tax credits surfaced by President Bush during his campaign last year, as well as the ABC program sponsored by leading Democrats in the Congress, to determine the acceptability of both separately. Then people were asked for a preference between the two plans, and the extent to which they would be willing to see taxes raised in order to pay for each separately.

The survey then concentrated on some of the pro and con arguments, which have been made about child care generally, including the claims that traditional family infrastructure can do the job, subsidization of childcare facilities, penalizing mothers who stay at home, as well as the necessity of single-female-head-of-household families needing outside child-care help and the necessity for adequate standards to establish a professional child-care capability in the country. The survey closed by asking how much people expect President Bush to take major steps to provide better care for children of working parents.

In conducting this study, the Harris firm is grateful to Philip Morris Companies Inc., both for generously supporting the financial needs required and for their agreement that the study adhere only to the highest professional standards in all respects. Ms. Kathleen MacDonough was most helpful throughout. In the Harris firm, the contribution of Ron Bass was singular. Mrs. Trude Lash, a founder of the New York Citizen's Committee for Children, was most helpful in providing broad perspectives and professional guidance in this field. The Harris firm is indebted to the report Child Care: The Bottom Line -- An Economic and Child Care Policy Paper by the Child Care Action Campaign (CCAC), for helping to formulate the issues involved in the current project. In the end, the Harris firm bears the burden of responsibility for the content and methodology utilized in this study.

This report contains an abbreviated version of the full set of tables generated for the study. In many cases in the text, figures are quoted which do not appear in this version of the tables. A full set of the computer tabulations may be obtained from the Harris firm upon request.

ANALYSIS

The Concern of a Nation Over the Plight of Children

There is a widespread perception across this country that the lot of children has deteriorated over the years. For example, out of 7 major problem areas tested, 86% of those surveyed think that problems relating to crime have grown worse compared with when "they were growing up." Problems relating to children are not far behind, with fully 65% of the adult public convinced they are worse than when they were young themselves. The only other area to obtain a majority who think things are worse than in their formative years is family life, with 52% who think the problems here have grown worse. Sizable minorities of those polled feel that the problems of poverty have grown worse (46%), the quality of education has become worse (39%), and unemployment has grown worse (34%). By contrast, the problem of lack of job opportunities for women is viewed as having become worse in the eyes of only 5%, while 82% see this area as having grown better (Tables 1-7).

When asked if American society devotes too much, too little, or the right amount of effort to the problems of specific groups, three stand out from the rest as being objects of neglect: the poor (73%), the elderly (72%), and children (63%). Among parents of children six years of age or under, 71% feel that too little attention has been paid to the problems of children in the U.S (Tables 8-12).

Then, when asked to estimate how "most American children" are faring today in each of six key areas, less than a majority was able to say that most children are treated well: "have loving parents"

(47% said "most children" had them); "get medical treatment when needed" (44% feel "most children" get it); "are basically happy" (42% say "most children" are); "get a good education" (only 34% say "most children" receive one); "live in safe neighborhoods" (no more than 30% believe "most children" do); "receive quality child care while their parents are at work" (only 25% feel that "most children" receive such care) (Tables 13-18). By the same token, only 13% of the public is convinced that children in America are "very well educated," and no more than 17% say the same about the way they are "cared for." Among parents, a lower 10% are convinced children are "very well educated" and 14% that they are "very well cared for" (Tables 19-20).

> Observation: Taken as a whole, it is quickly apparent that a majority of Americans, both parents and non-parents alike, are convinced that most children in this country simply are short-changed. Somehow, two in every three people now believe the lot of children has deteriorated since they were children themselves. It is widely believed by over 6 in 10 that children have been neglected, overlooked, and taken for granted. Majorities are incapable of saying they believe that "most children" in the USA have loving parents, get medical attention when needed, are basically happy, get a good education, live in safe neighborhoods or receive quality child care while their parents are at work. Indeed, pertinent to this study is the fact that quality child care brings up the rear, with no more than 25% able to say they believe most children whose parents work can get it. This study, of course, went beyond these impressions and perceptions, and the facts will no doubt be read with differing meaning depending on one's point of view. But there is little doubt that America in the late 1980's clearly feels deep concern about the way children are treated by society. The perception is that widespread neglect and non-attention has been more the rule than the exception.

The Basic Change: Most Women of Child-bearing Age Continue to Work

Fully 89% of all parents and non-parents are convinced by now that "most women of child-bearing age continue to work while bearing and raising children." When asked if they accept this practice of continuing to work while also having children, 78% of the parents and 76% of non-parents say they have accepted the new standard as a norm (Tables 21-22).

However, this should not be taken to mean that coping with this new condition is something that can be done easily. Indeed, by 93-5%, an overwhelming majority of the public believes that women need help to both work and raise children, with 44% saying they need "a lot of help." Among parents, an even higher 52% majority say that women need "a lot of help." Even in the case of men, an 83-16% majority believes they also need help when women continue to work while bearing and raising families, with a lesser 28% who think men need "a lot of help." Among parents, a slightly higher 31% feel men need "a lot of help" (Tables 23-24).

> Observation: Clearly, it is now virtually taken for granted that most women of child-bearing age work and are going to continue to work while at the same time having babies and raising children. However, as this practice accelerates, along with it will go the unavoidable realization and even demand that help will be needed to cope with child-care problems. This problem is seen as far more acute for women than men.

Parents Who Work

In the entire adult population, 65% of the people hold down a full-time or part-time job. However, among the prime child-bearing age group -- 18 to 44 -- the number who work soars to 82%. Among parents with children six years of age or under, fully 74% hold down jobs. Among women with children six or under, fully 60% are working. This figure is similar to the 1986 Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate of 54.4% in 1986, which extrapolates to over 58% in 1989. However, this varies greatly by age, race, and social status. For example, on the high side are these women with small children who work: age 25-29 (63%); age 40-49 (75%); Yuppies (64%); college graduates (65%); those with a postgraduate degree (75%); professionals (62%); executives (64%); skilled labor (64%); white collar (75%); $7,500-15,000 income (64%); $50,000 and over (68%); union members (69%); divorced women (81%) and separated women (72%). On the low side are the following groups of women with young children six or under who work full-time or part-time: age 18-24 (55%); unskilled blue collar (54%); incomes of $7,500 or less (45%) and less than a high school education (44%) (Table 25).

> Observation: It is immediately apparent that the more affluent, better educated and privileged women are more inclined to hold own jobs. This bespeaks partly a matter of choice -- the desire to work rather than to stay home to take care of young offspring full-time -- but also partly opportunity. Those who are better educated and more affluent are also more likely to be more qualified and to have a greater choice of jobs. By contrast, women with young children six or under who are less likely to be working tend to come far more from backgrounds with less privilege, with less education and less access to jobs. In short, it is fair to assume that if they had their choice and the opportunity, fully as many of the lower-income, less-privileged mothers would be working. That means that as many as two in every three would be holding down jobs. The implication is that the number of working women with small children will be rising dramatically with the passage of time.
>
> In turn, that underscores even more society's need to come to grips with the issue of how to build a proper child-care infrastructure in the United States.

Patterns of Child Care Today

Among those households with children six or younger in them, the following are the incidences of types of care used today (it should be noted that, obviously, multiple sources are used by parents at different times and under different circumstances):

-- 53% say the children are cared for by their mother at home (Table 27).

-- 39% report the children are cared for at home by their father, grandparent, or other relative (Table 28).

-- 39% have their child in a kindergarten or grade school (Table 34).

-- 25% have their children in a nursery school or preschool facility (Table 33).

-- 25% have their children in another home where they are taken care of by their grandparents or other relatives (Table 30).

-- 22% have their children in an organized day-care or group-care center (Table 32).

-- 21% say their children are kept in another home, tended by a non-relative (Table 31).

-- 15% have their children taken care of by a non-relative in their own home (Table 29).

Observation: It should be noted that the average parent uses between two and three of these support services to take care of their children during the hours they are at work. At first glance, this might seem to be something of a luxury -- a rich reserve of capabilities available to the average parent of children six or under. However, it is more likely that the multiple dependencies mean that parents are scrambling much of the time to put together a package of child-care arrangements. Such a condition, of course, does not lend itself to parental ease of mind or child security, nor does it represent a long-range and truly satisfactory answer.

While the overall patterns of how their children are taken care of show a dominance of at-home care, on the one hand, or use of formal and structured institutions, such as kindergarten or grade school (39%), a nursery school or preschool facility (25%), or an organized day-care or group-care center (22%), on the other, it is significant that as many as 4 in 10 report regularly placing their children in another home for care. And over 1 in 3 report regularly using someone to take care of their child other than a relative.

But, perhaps the three most significant types of parents to look at are working women in total, female single heads of household and those who are married:

HOW CHILDREN OF WORKING PARENTS ARE CARED FOR DURING WORKING HOURS

	Total Parents %	Working Women %	Single Female Head Household %	Married Parents %
At home by their mother	53	24	34	57
At home by father, other relative	39	44	45	38
In a kindergarten or grade school	39	39	42	37
In nursery or preschool facility	25	26	25	25
In other home by grandparent, etc.	25	25	23	24
In organized day care, group center	22	27	26	21
In another home by non-relative	21	29	24	20
At home by non-relative	15	21	22	13

-- Among married parents, the pattern tends to be greater dependence on the mother remaining at home, no doubt due to more mothers who either work part-time or stay at home permanently with only the father working. There is also slightly more dependence on child day-care centers or group-care centers.

-- Among working women, taken as a group, 24% say they depend on the mother at home. Presumably they are those working part-time or in a flex-time shared work arrangement. They are more dependent, however, on some other relative being at home, either a husband or grandmother. They are also much more dependent on child day-care centers, leaving their child in another home cared for by a non-relative, or in their own home by a non-relative. This scattered and diffused pattern suggests that working women are indeed scrambling and have rather makeshift, ad hoc and changing patterns.

-- In the case of single female heads of household, the pattern resembles that for working women more than that of married couples. They tend to be more dependent on some other relative being at home with the children, a kindergarten or grade school, an organized day care center, leaving the child in another home cared for by a non-relative or at home with a non-relative.

> Observation: Clearly, what at first glance appears to be a dominant pattern of children six or under being cared for at home by either their mother, another relative or a non-relative, turns out to be far less the pattern among working women, especially those 20% of all parents who are single females with small children living with them. This more diffused and randomized pattern simply underscores the sense that those parents most in need of child-care capabilities do not have any set or dependable pattern to turn to. The clear implication is that they are using multiple sources of help wherever they can find it. This cannot be reassuring to either parents or children, and can hardly be called a satisfactory condition.

Where Parents' Hearts Belong

When asked what they would choose for care for their young children six or under, 75% opt for having a relative look after them, with only 13% selecting day care, and 12% using a neighbor, a baby sitter, or some other non-relative. Clearly, the first choice of parents is the centuries-old tradition of having a member of the family look after the child (Table 59).

This preference was further documented even more strongly when parents were asked to go over the eight key sources used for child care today and asked, for each, how effective that form of child care is in serving the children's best interests and security (Tables

35-42), then in giving the parents peace of mind and the confidence needed to do their job (Tables 43-50), and, finally, as a real solution to the problem of child care (Tables 51-58). In the first two categories, which essentially would serve the child's best interests and give the parents most peace of mind, the result was an overwhelming endorsement of home care by either the mother (82% say very effective for children's best interests and 80% say very effective for parents peace of mind) or a grandparent or some other relative (62% say very effective for children's best interests and 68% say very effective for parents peace of mind). The next would be at the home of a grandparent or relative. In other words, in an ideal world, the parents say, it would be best to have the child of working parents be left in the safe care of family.

However, when compared to with what they would feel would serve the children's best interests, when asked what would be the real solution to child care, the number who say "at home with their mother" went down 13 points, "at home with another relative" went down 11 points, and "at another home of a relative, such as a grandparent" went down 7 points (Tables 51-52, 54).

> Observation: Ideally, every parent who works, especially women, would like to have the reassurance and even luxury of having close family take care of their children six or under whom they leave behind when they go to work. In the real world, these parents must depend on institutions or a new infrastructure to serve their needs. But the adjustment is neither easy nor will it be as readily embraced as some might have it. Clearly, there is a need to educate new parents continuously about the real options they have. It is not simply a matter of a parent group out there yearning for nothing better than more day-care centers. They wish fervently they could entrust their little ones to the care of a family member. But, they also know this is not always possible in modern, mobile America, and will be increasingly less available as the elderly reenter the work force as surely they will in the 1990's.

The Criteria Most Desired for an Organized Day-Care Center

The survey then focused on what is important to parents if they have to go outside their own home and their own family to obtain care for their children while they work.

In terms of an outside child-care facility, the parents made it indelibly clear where their values lie:

-- Dominant in their answers were four categories which really all make the same poignant plea but in different language. At the top of the list, cited by 97% when asked directly about it, and selected by 54% as the single most important attribute is *the quality of people running the center.* Ninety-seven percent also say that *the reliability of the people running the center* was very important and 32% singled this attribute out as most important. Then, 94% say that *the effect on your child's morale and sense of security* was very important and 33% said it was most important. Finally, 90% say *how much confidence they have in leaving their child in a facility* is pivotal (Tables 62, 67-70).

> Observation: All of these top elements sought in an organized day-care center are pivotal and dominant to parents. They really add up to parental insistence that the people running the centers not only be reliable but be of top professional quality, with the clear understanding that the morale of their children and their sense of security are always kept front and center and paramount. They need this mental reassurance most of all.

Next in importance to these critical elements of professionalism and character and dedication to the children themselves is another cluster of reasons dealing with very practical elements:

-- 86% are concerned about *the quality of the facility which is available to them*, viewed as most important by 15% (Table 65).

-- *61% view as very important the cost involved relative to what you can afford*, most important to 10% (Table 66).

-- 72% also say it is very important to know *the hours that the center is open* (Table 63).

The final three items trailed the rest, although all obviously have some importance in their own right:

-- 55% say it is very important to have *programs that emphasize socializing and self-directed play, rather than formal learning*, and 9% of the parents say this is most important. However, in substance it does not rank with the larger matters of reliability and quality of the professional people in charge of the center (Table 64).

-- Finally, there are two key matters of convenience -- *to where you live* (very important to 50%) and *to where you work* (very important to 41%) (Tables 60-61).

> Observation: Obviously, if an organized day-care center were grossly inconvenient from a parent's home or work, and if the costs were prohibitive, the hours it was open inconvenient and the quality of the physical facilities were inferior, then these aggregated problems could make a major difference between an at-ease, comfortable and satisfied parent and one that was not. But the key priority is clear: quality of personnel, professionalism and dedication to the impact of the center on the child's morale and security.

The Concrete Question of Cost

Each of the parents of children six years of age or less was asked how much money they spend on child care in the course of a given month. The mean total for the entire sample of 2,009 such parents was $190 per month, or $2280 per year (Table 71).

Here are those groups who are on the high side of expenditures for child care in the U.S. today:

-- Those with incomes of $50,000 and over ($332 per month);

those with a postgraduate college degree ($289); blacks ($258); those who are separated ($248); business executives ($244); those parents aged 40-49 ($234); big-city residents ($233); professionals ($226); Yuppies ($224); four-year college graduates ($220); white-collar workers ($215); residents of the East ($212); single mothers ($211); and residents of the West ($210).

On the lower side are these groups:

-- White followers of TV evangelical preachers ($142); those with incomes between $25,000 and $35,000 ($151); residents of the Midwest ($152); rural and small-town residents ($166); suburban residents ($178); those parents aged 18-24 ($170); those parents aged 25-29 ($182); white parents ($181); Hispanics ($187); incomes between $35,000 and $50,000 ($174); incomes of $15,000-25,000 ($179); incomes of $7500-15,000 ($154); incomes of $7500 or less ($194); residents of the South ($194); and married couples ($185).

> Observation: Striking about these results are two facts: first, those with the highest incomes who can most afford to spend on child care, by and large, do so. But, the second fact is the startling one -- *many of those who can least afford to pay, in fact, are paying almost as much as the very wealthiest families do for child care.* For example, single mothers ($211 per month) pay almost as much as business executives ($244 per month). Divorced and separated parents pay far more than married couples, who often have two incomes to live on, or relatively affluent suburban types.
>
> The point is evident: parents pay what they have to in order to get proper care -- if they can find it. And the disparities between the very rich and the very poor in terms of what they pay are not really that great.
>
> A key conclusion to be at least tentatively reached at this point in the analysis is this:
> -- There is little relationship between what people pay for child care and their ability to pay, a sure sign that the

need is so urgent that many parents will pay extraordinary portions of their income simply to get child care.

-- However, even when parents pay high sums for child care, there is no guarantee they will receive high quality or real value for their money.

-- Because today's costs of child care are now set by individual purveyors, without a framework of standards, there is little chance the "demand side" of the equation (the desire of parents for high quality child care) can be fully represented in the marketplace. In turn, this suggests a powerful argument for much greater uniformity of standards for child care than now exists.

A Measure of Not Overwhelming Satisfaction with Today's Child Care

When asked how well the system of child care is working in this country, no more than a small 8% of all parents of young children six years of age and less are able to say "very well." To be sure, a 53% majority were able to say "somewhat well." But 38% were downright negative about the overall capability as they know it (Table 83).

The groups where 40% or more express negative views of the child-care system include: working mothers (40%); those who voted in 1988 (44%); small shopkeepers (46%); big-city residents (43%); residents of the East (46%); residents of the West (45%); Yuppies (47%); college graduates (51%); those with a postgraduate degree (50%); professionals (50%) and those with incomes of $50,000 and over (48%).

When asked to make a separate judgment about the four critical variables involved in child care selection -- cost, availability, quality and reliability -- the results were remarkably consistent across group after group in the country. Few groups ran more than a few points above or below the norms. Here is what these norms showed:

-- On the cost factor, less than a majority (45%) say that they are "very satisfied" with the cost (Table 72).

-- In the case of the availability of child care, again, no more than 45% report they are "very satisfied" (Table 73).

-- A slightly higher 50% say they are "very satisfied" with the quality of the child care rendered (Table 74).

-- And a majority of 54% say they are "very satisfied" with the reliability of the child care they can get (Table 75).

> Observation: Given the uncertainties and insecurities parents have about leaving their young offspring in hands other than their own close relatives, these are hardly powerful votes of endorsement for the child-care system as it exists in this country today. Indeed, it indicates what might better be described as a "just tolerable" situation. Bluntly put, parents appear to be putting up with what they hope and pray will be adequate care facilities in order to meet their desperate need to have a place for their child six or under while they are at work. The proof positive of this fact is that those most in a position to pay virtually unlimited amounts for child care (the highest income, professional, best educated, most affluent types) all are close to 50% negative about the child care available to them.
>
> *Now it can be concluded firmly and strongly that the central problem with child care in the United States is that a proper infrastructure simply does not exist to provide the kind of quality of care at nearly any cost that parents of children six years of age and under feel they need and want. Parents are coping and making do, but with makeshift and varying solutions that have 4 in 10 deeply worried about the process. This is not an issue on which one can take solace with a simple majority of 51 or 54%, as in a general election. The fact that sizable minorities of all parents are worried and negative about what is available in child care makes the situation nothing less than a national crisis.*
>
> *These facts also explain why it is that the political message has reached those in the seats of power that child care is a hot issue which must receive front and center attention. When the very rich and the very poor are faced with a comparable lack of excellent child-care capabilities, then the situation is endemic in society as a whole.*

The Sometimes Lonely Decision-Making Process on Child Care

Overall, a solid 64% majority of all parents report that most of the decisions over child care are "shared" between spouses. Yet, there is evidence that this number exaggerates the actual shared decisions that are made. For example, among parents, 77% of all men say the decisions about child care are shared, but a much lower 53% of women agree with that assessment. Among all working women, 46% say they make the decisions and they are not shared. Among all black parents, 46% say the decisions are not shared, a view reported by 62% of single parents, 72% of divorced parents, 79% of separated parents, 63% of those with incomes of $7500 or less, and 78% of those single females who are the heads of households. Obviously, in the case of single parents, there is little or no opportunity to share decision-making with a spouse or some other adult in the family (Table 82).

> Observation: These results do point out the rather lonely role of the single parent trying to cope with child care, and the sharp contrast between those who are married and who tend to share the decisions far more than do the others. Nonetheless, there is also evidence that suggests that women generally -- married or unmarried -- are carrying the lion's share of the burden for determining and solving the child-care needs they are so desperately faced with.

The Pivotal Issue of Parental Leave

Some of the uncertainties and tentativeness about child care surfaced in a special series of questions asked of the parents. First, they were asked if they "let it be known that you need child care, would it then be seen by others at work "as your not being able to cope, or not." Overall, a relatively small 12% of all working parents say they would feel this way about asking for child care. However, among single female heads of households this rose to 17%, to 15% among parents with a high school education or less, to 24% among black parents, to 20% among Hispanic parents, to 18% among parents with incomes of $7500 or less, to 19% among those parents with incomes of $15,000-25,000, and to 16% among separated parents. While all of these are minorities, they constitute large numbers of people who feel automatically defensive and even inadequate by asking for child care -- or put another way, are quite convinced that others at work will see their asking for child care as a sign of weakness and inadequacy (Table 77).

In the case of parental leaves of absence, almost double the number who say they would feel uneasy about asking for child care say the same for such a leave -- fully 25% of all parents of children six years of age and under. The numbers run to 29% of those parents 18-24 years of age who would feel such unease about asking for parental leave, to 33% among those with less than a high school education, to 32% among black parents, to 30% among Hispanic parents, to 29% among unskilled labor families, to 33% of those with incomes of $7,500-15,000, to 31% of those separated parents, and to 30% of all divorced parents (Table 76).

Thirty-three percent of all parents said they thought their "chances for raises and promotions are adversely affected" because of the time they have to take off or the extra hours they're unable to work in order to care for their children. Among specific groups, 47% of parents who earn less than $7,500 a year feel this way, as do 38% of 18-24 year olds, 34% of parents with less than a high school education, and 34% of parents in skilled jobs.

> Observation: It is both poignant and ironic that precisely those who obviously may be least capable of having the wherewithal to cope at home with a new baby and yet do not want to jeopardize their job situation when they get back

> are precisely the ones who are most frightened about asking for parental leave or even about child-care help in the first place. This undoubtedly explains why these less affluent groups are less inclined than their more affluent counterparts to complain about the quality of child care available to them. Sadly, they are fearful of the scorn of their fellow workers if they admit to such perceived "weaknesses" as needing child care or parental leaves of absence.

When all of the parents were asked directly "how necessary and desirable do you feel it is to have parents take parental leave time off to be with the child, when the parents have a new baby," the issue was scarcely in doubt: by 97-3% among men and by 98-2% among women, almost everyone reacted positively. Indeed, fully 82% said such a leave was "very necessary and desirable" (Table 78).

And, when asked how important their co-workers thought such leaves were, a 95-3% majority said they were viewed as important, with 78% saying "very important" (Table 79).

> Observation: The results on parental leave emerge with a sharp and clear mandate: parents believe strongly that such leave is right and proper for employers to grant. They are also convinced that the overwhelming number of their fellow employees share their views. Just on this evidence alone, it would appear that parental leave is a universal right whose time has come. Granting it to all parents of children six and under would certainly be highly welcome.
>
> Significantly, when asked directly about "parental leave of up to 10 weeks given legal status, so that parents don't get penalized on their job as a result of having children and taking time off to get to know and care for their children better," a *decisive 83-15% majority favors such legislation federally (Table 97). In addition, a 90-9% majority of the entire adult population favors "employers being encouraged to include parental leave as a standard part of benefits that parents, especially mothers, receive" (Table 98). The mandate for parental leave could not be clearer or sharper.*

The Broad Mandate for Child Care in the United States

It is apparent in the results reported to this point that the problems of child care far outstrip the infrastructure and the capacity of the country today to provide full and proper child care for those who need it and want it. The urgency of the problem is the almost universally felt need for national policy on this key and growing problem area. Indeed, the spate of bills introduced in Congress in 1988, and again in early 1989 is ample evidence that this is a personal problem of major proportions in the country, affecting rich and poor alike and cutting across political and other traditional lines of division.

In order to test the national will on child-care policy, a series of intensive probes was made of both parents and non-parents. The results shaped up into such an overwhelming consensus that there seems little doubt over where the country wants to go today on this key subject of adequate child care:

-- Overall, a 91-7% majority of the American people agree that "quality child care should provide the social, educational, and health benefits needed at each stage of growth and development" (Table 85).

-- An 84-15% majority of the total public nationwide believes that "means must be found to provide top quality child care to all children regardless of their parents' income" (Table 87).

The public is also quite explicit in its attitudes toward just what employers should do in the child care area:

-- An 87-12% majority of the public is convinced that "there must be a joint effort between private employers and government on the federal, state and local level to meet this country's child-care needs." The emphasis obviously is on joint public-private efforts rather than just public or private alone (Table 86).

-- By 80-19%, a majority also supports the proposition that "employers should be encouraged to help develop joint community care centers, financed and run partly by the public and partly by the private sector" (Table 102).

-- By 78-20%, another sizable majority of the public as a whole believes that "employers should be encouraged to provide emergency child-care services when their own on-premises child-care services break down" (Table 103).

-- By 89-9%, a majority of the entire public thinks "employers should be encouraged to adopt flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected, and job-sharing among mothers of new children" (Table 101).

The public is also quite explicit and decisive on what the role of the federal government should be on child care:

-- By 85-14%, a majority is convinced that "the federal government should establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to ensure child care of an acceptable quality" (Table 92).

-- By an almost identical 85-13%, the American people believe "the federal government should give states financial incentives to meet minimum child-care standards such as adequate training requirements, adequate sized staff, optimum group size at a facility, health and safety requirements and access to the center by parents" (Table 93).

-- By 66-32%, a majority of parents and non-parents alike feels the "federal government should establish and pay for programs to set up child-care centers to provide quality day care for children" (Table 94).

-- By 65-30%, another majority of the public favors "expanding Project Head Start so it is made available to all 3- and 4-year olds on a day-long basis, rather than being restricted to half a day and available to only one out of every five families except for those in the lowest income brackets" (Table 96).

Parental responsibilities are also mandated by the public in the broadest possible sense:

-- By a nearly unanimous 97-3%, a majority of the public believes that "in order for parents to feel confident about the care their children receive, parents must play an important part, their wishes should be listened to and their values and cultural differences respected" (Table 88).

-- By 96-3%, a majority of the entire adult public also feels that "parents should be able to choose among several options to decide which child-care program is best suited for their children" (Table 89).

-- By 55-42%, a closer majority feels that "needy parents below a certain income level, whether or not they work, who spend money on child care should receive financial assistance in the form of tax credits. Parents who pay too little in taxes for credits to be meaningful should receive assistance in the form of cash payments" (Table 95).

The public is also clear-cut about ways in which any child care program must be implemented nationally:

-- By 95-4%, a sizable majority feels that "action should be taken to insure that child-care funding at the state level is used most efficiently, and that local needs are respected" (Table 90).

-- By 90-8%, the parent and non-parent samples alike give recognition to a major problem, when they agree with this claim, "Currently, child-care providers receive the same pay as parking lot attendants. In order to attract higher caliber providers, training and work conditions need to be improved and wages need to be raised" (Table 91).

-- By 88-11%, a majority also goes along with the view that "a key to welfare reform is to provide better child-care facilities which will enable mothers on relief to go out and find work" (Table 100).

-- By 62-36%, a majority advocates that "the public schools should be used to house child-care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children and should be open for two hours before and after school hours. Programs should also include transportation and development programs for four-year-olds" (Table 99).

> *Observation: There is little doubt that the American people as a whole, regardless of whether or not they are parents of young children, are convinced that the time has come for the formulation and enactment of a national child-care policy. It is widely believed that it should be public and private, not one or the other, that it should put the federal government in the role of setting standards by which the states and localities can measure the adequacy of their own programs, although there must be total latitude for state and local adaptability and creativity according to local needs. However, this flexibility must not be taken as a mandate to ignore such needed standards. At the heart of the standards is to attract and to pay far better wages for much more competent professionals to be attracted to the child-care area, in contrast to the relatively low standards of pay and performance now tolerated. The role of employers is pivotal, not only in making the popular parental leave program work, but also in setting up flex-time schedules and work opportunities, and in developing jointly community child-care centers with other employers and governmental units, and in providing for emergency services for child care when the regular centers*

break down. Above all, parents must be given the opportunity of choice and their needs must be sensitively dealt with.

While child-care availability for welfare mothers can break the cycle of dependency by allowing them to then go out and seek employment, the public also favors a guarantee of child care for low-income people whether or not they are able to hold down a job. Much wider use of public school facilities is wanted in order to provide the places where children or working parents can congregate and be usefully occupied before and after school hours.

In all, if adopted, this would be one of the most sweeping reforms of child care in the history of the United States. While it would cost money, basically the thrust is far more programmatic, an enlisting of the forces in the private and public sectors, and would reflect the desperate determination of parents themselves to give their children and other children the chance they feel has been lacking up to now in child-care support.

Specific Proposed Child-Care Approaches and Programs Tested

Both the child-care program advocated by President Bush during his election campaign and the Democratic alternative program, the so-called ABC Bill, were the subject of queries among the public:

-- By 76-21%, a majority favors "the program proposed by President Bush, in which families with children under four would receive tax credits up to $1,000, with the amount of credit received decreasing as the family's income goes up. Poor families who pay little or no tax would receive refundable credit for child-care expenses" (Table 104).

-- By almost an identical margin, a 72-26% majority also favors "the program proposed by the Democrats in Congress, in which direct financial assistance is given to families, who earn below the state median income, to pay for child-care services for children up to age 15. This act would also provide funding to upgrade salaries and provide training for child-care workers, and make money available for low cost loans to upgrade child-care facilities so that they'll be in compliance with licensing requirements" (Table 105).

Then, the public was asked to choose between the Bush plan and the plan of the Democrats in Congress:

-- By 49-41%, a plurality of the broad public favors the tax credits proposed by President Bush to the ABC program proposed by the Democrats. Among parents, the division for the Bush plan is 50-43%, while among non-parents it is 49-40% in favor of the President's plan. However, among working women, the division is a 47-47% tie, and among single female heads of household, the Democratic plan is favored by 46-43% (Table 106).

Finally, for both plans, people were asked if they would be willing to see their taxes raised in order to fully implement each program. The result was that, by 52-45%, a majority is willing to raise their taxes to adopt the Bush plan and a comparable 51-46% majority is willing to endure higher taxes to pay for the Democratic plan (Tables 107-108).

> *Observation: It is evident that the American people are ripe and ready to support a basic and fundamental approach to child care, one which has the federal government playing an important pivotal role in its formulation and execution. The division between the Bush plan and the Democratic ABC plan is close, with the President enjoying a slight edge, mainly due to his current honeymoon popularity. The key finding, however, that cannot be ignored is that the federal government is expected to act promptly and with dispatch, no matter which plan is adopted nor what combination of the two is finally compromised upon. To delay and to put off enactment of legislation would be viewed as going back on campaign promises and also be ignoring a powerful mandate and desperately felt needs of the parents of young children who need adequate, safe and excellent child care. Indeed, by 63-33%, a 2 to 1 majority of the American people are convinced that it is likely that "major steps will be taken to provide better care for children of working parents during President Bush's term of office" (Table 115).*

Some Old Points of View Revisited

The child-care crisis has produced in its own wake some generalizations which have been used by opponents and proponents of various programs, or, even for no programs at all. Here is the public reaction to a sampling of these.

Here are some which are rejected by the public:

-- By 69-30%, a majority disagrees with the claim that "with some initiative, most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children while they are at work, making child-care facilities largely unnecessary" (Table 109).

-- By 64-33%, a majority rejects the view that "a $750 tax credit, which a parent could use in any way to meet child-care needs, will solve almost all child-care problems encountered by working mothers" (Table 112).

A close division was obtained on another controversial statement:

-- By 53-43%, a slim majority goes along with the claim that "it is unfair that subsidies should be used for care centers which cater to children of two-income families, while mothers who stay home and don't work have no such subsidies" (Table 111).

Sizable majorities endorse these claims and points of view:

-- By 82-16%, a majority of the entire public believes that "with the changing American economy, in which most middle-class families can no longer survive on just one paycheck, child-care facilities are indispensable if families are going to continue to maintain their standard of living" (Table 110).

-- By 89-9%, a majority feel that "setting standards for child care will help ensure that all facilities offer reasonably acceptable services, which will allow parents to perform their work with some peace of mind" (Table 113).

-- By 72-26%, another sizable majority of the entire public believes that "without some form of subsidized quality child care, poor single mothers will remain trapped in the welfare system, and will not be able to become productive members of society" (Table 114).

> Observation: It is apparent from these divisions that the public is far more interventionist-minded in terms of the federal role in child care, although it is also obvious the public wants ample leeway for local and state applications. But the notion that the status quo is adequate obviously is thoroughly unacceptable on this vital and critical front and center issue of child care in the last decade of the twentieth century.

SURVEY METHOD

Sample Description

The Louis Harris and Associates national telephone sample is selected via a multistage, stratified selection process.

The first stage of sampling involves the selection of 1,000 county sampling points (or primary selections). These sampling points are selected within 144 strata defined on the basis of the cross classification of individual states and metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas. The selection of these points is based upon probabilities proportional to population estimates, using updates from the 1980 Census.

The second stage of sampling involves the selection of a specific telephone directory for each of the 1,000 primary selections.

This is accomplished in several steps. First, all telephone directories for counties containing primary selections are obtained by the sampling office. From census definitions, a unique list of all separate geographic listings is obtained. In this process duplicate geographic listings which appear in multiple directories are eliminated. Next, these geographic listings are stratified by size. Finally, using the initial random numbers used to select the primary selection, a relative within primary unit number is used to obtain a specific geographic listing for each primary selection.

In the third step of sampling, each primary selection (which is now located within a telephone list) is followed down to a specific telephone number consisting of an area code, a 3 place prefix and a 4 place suffix. Deleting the last two digits of this suffix defines a bank of 100 telephone numbers.

For each selected bank, a series of random two place numbers are generated. Dialing is then sequentially initiated. If the number is not a household, or if it does not result in a successful screen/interview, a replacement is selected by going to the next complete phone number. This process is repeated until a successful screen/interview is completed, or the field period is closed.

Respondent Selection

Within each sample household, a single respondent was randomly selected for interview. This random selection stratifies households on the basis of household composition as follows:

If the household contains only males or only females in the eligible age range (single sex household), a single respondent is selected in a single stage of sampling.

If the household contains at least one male and one female in the eligible age range (dual sex household), the selection of a respondent involves two stages of sampling. In the first stage a random process is used which designates either Male (m) or Female (f). In stage two, a single respondent of that sex is randomly selected for interviewing.

The selection of a respondent among all eligible persons for single sex households and among all eligible persons of the randomly selected sex for dual sex households is accomplished as follows:

1. A determination is made of "n" the number of eligible persons in the household.
2. A random number RN is selected in the range from 1 to n.
3. The random number selects the RNth oldest eligible respondent.

For example, if the household contains 3 eligible respondents, i.e., 3 eligible persons in a single sex household or 3 eligible respondents of the randomly selected sex in a dual sex household) a random number between 1 and 3 is selected. If the random number is 1, then the oldest eligible person is selected for subsequent interview. If the random number is 2, then the second oldest person is selected for interview. If the random number is 3, then the youngest eligible person is selected for interview.

Control of the Sample

In order to maintain reliability and integrity in the sample, the telephone field staff follows these procedures when a respondent contact is attempted:

-- A non-answering telephone is dialed three more times over a three-day period. At the end of this time, if no contact is made, a new telephone number is generated for that PSU.

-- If a business telephone is reached or if contact is made with a household in which a potential respondent presents a language barrier, a new telephone number is generated for that PSU.

-- Once a residential contact is established, the interviewer uses the respondent selection procedure to designate someone in the household for the interview.

Callback Strategy

In order to attain the highest possible response rates within reasonable cost constraints, callbacks are made according to the following guidelines:

No Answer/Not-at-Homes: An initial call and then three callbacks to reach an adult member of the household. Callbacks are made on different days and at different times of the day. After the fourth call, the household is replaced by another number in that PSU.

Refusals: One callback to try to convert any designated respondent who has refused or terminated an interview. If after the conversion attempt the designated respondent still declines the interview, another household is selected in that PSU.

Unavailable Respondents: An initial call and three callbacks to reach the designated member of the household. If after the fourth call the respondent is still not available for the interview, another household is selected in that PSU.

Busy Signals: An initial call, a follow-up fifteen minutes later, and three callbacks to reach a member of the household. Callbacks are made on different days and at different times of the day. If the telephone is still busy after the fourth call, a new number is selected in that PSU and the household is replaced.

Field Dates

Interviewing was conducted by Louis Harris and Associates executive interviewers between December 22nd, 1988, and February 8th, 1989.

In total, 4,050 individuals were interviewed. Of these 2,009 interviews were conducted with parents of children six years of age and under, and 2,041 interviews were conducted with adults who are not parents of children six years of age and under.

Weighting

National public cross sections are weighted to the Census Bureau's latest population parameters on sex, race, age and education, as well as by the number of adults in the household. This adjusts these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population.

All surveys tend to underrepresent to some extent the most disadvantaged stratum of society due to the inherent difficulty of reaching them. Weighting of data by race and education serves to correct any such underrepresentation and to assure that final results are fully projectable.

In the current study additional weighting was performed to combine the cross-section of adults eighteen years of age and older with the oversample of parents of children six years of age and under:

-- The total number of interviews with parents of children six and under were weighted to the percentage of parents in the cross-section.

-- The age, race, sex and education of all parents of children six and under who were surveyed were weighted to the age, race, sex and education of parents of children six and under who were part of the cross-section.

These steps insure that the sample can be projectable to the entire population.

Sampling Error

The results achieved from any sample survey are subject to sampling error. Sampling error is defined as the difference between the results obtained from the sample and those that would have been obtained had the entire population been surveyed. The size of sampling error varies both with the size of the sample and with the percentage giving a particular answer. The following table sets forth the range of error in samples of different sizes at different percentages of response:

APPROXIMATE SAMPLING TOLERANCES (AT 95% CONFIDENCE) TO USE IN EVALUATING PERCENTAGE RESULTS APPEARING IN THIS REPORT

Number of People Asked Question on Which Survey Result Is Based	Survey Percentage Result at 10% or 90%	Survey Percentage Result at 20% or 80%	Survey Percentage Result at 30% or 70%	Survey Percentage Result at 40% or 60%	Survey Percentage Result at 50%
3,000	1	1	2	2	2
2,000	1	2	2	2	2
1,500	2	2	2	3	3
1,000	2	2	3	3	3
800	2	3	3	3	3
600	2	3	4	4	4
500	3	4	4	4	4
400	3	4	4	5	5
200	4	6	6	7	7
100	6	8	9	10	10

Sample Disposition

Completed Interviews (Parents)	2,009
Completed Interviews (Non-Parents)	2,041
Screen Outs	10,529
Terminate	285
Refusal	7,825
Call Back	5,107
No Answer	7,336
Busy	1,148
Not In Service	14,225
Not Eligible (Business, Health, Language, Duration, Other)	6,029
Total Numbers Attempted	56,534

Q.1-A - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....CRIME....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO CRIME

TABLE 1

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	3	3	4	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
WORSE	86	84	82	89	87	86	85	87	86	82	89	85	93	85	86	85	86	88	86	85	86
STAYED THE SAME	11	13	15	8	10	11	12	10	12	14	9	12	4	12	10	12	11	11	11	12	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	1	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-B - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....FAMILY LIFE....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO FAMILY LIFE

TABLE 2

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	15	15	18	15	13	18	14	9	7	17	14	14	18	27	16	16	15	12	15	19	15
WORSE	52	53	51	51	54	48	55	57	70	47	57	53	52	35	51	50	57	54	53	46	52
STAYED THE SAME	31	31	30	32	33	32	31	34	22	34	28	32	26	35	31	33	27	33	31	34	32
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	2	1	2	*	*	1	2	1	1	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-C - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

TABLE 3

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	82	82	83	81	83	80	82	87	88	84	80	84	68	77	76	80	88	91	83	78	75
WORSE	5	4	5	5	6	5	5	4	2	4	6	4	7	8	8	5	3	2	5	6	8
STAYED THE SAME	12	12	11	13	9	13	11	7	8	11	12	10	23	14	14	13	8	5	11	14	15
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-D - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....POVERTY....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO POVERTY

TABLE 4

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	23	22	23	27	17	25	20	19	16	26	20	23	22	24	24	22	25	22	24	19	21
WORSE	46	48	44	42	52	44	45	49	53	43	48	45	52	41	46	47	44	45	45	47	49
STAYED THE SAME	29	28	30	28	29	27	33	30	27	29	28	29	21	33	27	29	29	30	28	32	25
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	3	2	5	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	5
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-E - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....UNEMPLOYMENT....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

TABLE 5

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	38	44	34	40	33	37	40	40	40	42	35	39	31	42	32	39	40	45	40	29	37
WORSE	34	28	36	35	40	35	34	34	30	30	38	33	46	33	42	33	33	29	33	41	37
STAYED THE SAME	25	26	28	23	24	25	24	24	29	25	25	26	21	24	23	27	25	25	24	28	23
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-F - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

TABLE 6

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	41	41	40	46	34	45	37	35	29	40	43	42	37	47	48	40	41	34	41	42	44
WORSE	39	38	37	37	47	34	41	49	53	38	39	38	45	31	34	38	45	45	39	36	39
STAYED THE SAME	18	20	20	16	18	19	20	15	15	21	16	18	18	22	16	21	14	19	18	21	15
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	3	2	2	2	*	*	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1-G - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO ....CHILDREN....HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO CHILDREN

TABLE 7

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
BETTER	11	11	12	11	9	12	10	7	7	14	8	10	11	20	12	12	9	9	10	13	10
WORSE	65	65	61	67	67	64	67	66	70	59	71	65	72	58	64	64	67	67	66	59	69
STAYED THE SAME	22	22	25	19	21	22	21	25	18	24	19	23	14	19	21	23	21	21	21	27	19
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	5	3	1	2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.1 - COMPARED TO WHEN YOU WERE GROWING UP, WOULD YOU SAY THAT PROBLEMS RELATING TO THE FOLLOWING ITEMS HAVE GOTTEN BETTER, WORSE, OR STAYED ABOUT THE SAME?

PROBLEMS RELATING TO....(SUMMARY)

	BETTER	WORSE	STAYED THE SAME	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%
LACK OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN	82	5	12	2
THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION	41	39	18	2
UNEMPLOYMENT	38	34	25	2
POVERTY	23	46	29	3
FAMILY LIFE	15	52	31	1
CHILDREN	11	65	22	2
CRIME	3	86	11	*

Q.2-A - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF....THE ELDERLY....?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF THE ELDERLY

TABLE 8

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TOO MUCH	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	4	3	1	2	3	4	2	2	4	2	2	2	2
TOO LITTLE	72	70	71	73	74	74	71	70	62	71	73	71	77	79	69	76	74	69	71	77	70
RIGHT AMOUNT	24	28	26	20	22	22	26	26	34	24	23	25	17	15	26	21	22	28	25	19	25
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	*	1	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.2-B - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF....CHILDREN....?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF CHILDREN

TABLE 9

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TOO MUCH	4	5	3	6	3	5	3	2	1	5	4	4	7	4	8	3	4	3	5	2	4
TOO LITTLE	63	66	61	60	64	59	65	68	77	61	64	62	66	60	59	64	68	67	61	71	64
RIGHT AMOUNT	30	27	34	28	29	31	30	29	22	31	29	30	22	33	28	31	26	29	31	26	29
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	2	1	6	3	4	2	1	1	3	3	3	5	3	5	2	1	2	4	1	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.2-C - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF....MINORITIES....?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF MINORITIES

TABLE 10

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TOO MUCH	18	17	18	21	15	20	17	15	12	21	16	20	8	10	17	18	19	19	19	17	14
TOO LITTLE	42	47	42	36	47	39	46	47	54	40	44	39	64	51	41	45	44	43	41	47	47
RIGHT AMOUNT	35	33	37	36	35	35	36	37	33	35	35	37	22	31	35	35	35	37	36	33	33
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	3	3	7	3	6	1	1	1	4	5	4	5	8	8	2	3	2	4	4	6
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1086	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.2-D - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF....WOMEN....?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF WOMEN

TABLE 11

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TOO MUCH	10	10	11	10	10	11	8	9	9	14	7	11	8	5	13	7	13	12	11	8	6
TOO LITTLE	33	34	31	32	38	31	37	33	42	28	38	30	49	42	36	33	32	32	32	40	43
RIGHT AMOUNT	53	52	55	54	50	53	53	56	47	54	52	55	37	49	45	56	54	55	53	51	46
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	3	3	5	2	5	2	2	1	5	3	3	6	4	6	3	2	1	4	2	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.2-E - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF....THE POOR....?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF THE POOR

TABLE 12

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TOO MUCH	6	5	4	7	6	5	7	5	5	7	5	6	3	5	5	5	5	7	6	5	5
TOO LITTLE	73	78	73	69	75	74	71	75	74	71	75	72	82	74	74	75	78	71	72	78	74
RIGHT AMOUNT	19	16	21	20	17	18	20	20	19	20	18	20	11	19	17	19	17	21	19	16	17
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	4	2	3	2	*	2	2	2	2	4	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.2 - AS A SOCIETY, DO YOU THINK THE UNITED STATES DEVOTES TOO MUCH, TOO LITTLE, OR ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF EFFORT TO THE PROBLEMS OF.... ?

EFFORT DEVOTED TO PROBLEMS OF....(SUMMARY)

	TOO MUCH	TOO LITTLE	RIGHT AMOUNT	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%
MINORITIES	18	42	35	4
WOMEN	10	33	53	4
THE POOR	6	73	19	2
CHILDREN	4	63	30	3
THE ELDERLY	2	72	24	2

Q.3-A - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....GET A GOOD EDUCATION.... -- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?
HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN GET A GOOD EDUCATION

TABLE 13

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	34	38	37	33	27	37	28	33	25	35	33	35	29	31	33	34	37	28	35	32	31
SOME	39	38	38	37	45	35	45	42	57	39	39	41	22	37	34	40	44	46	39	41	37
FEW	22	18	21	24	24	23	19	20	16	20	24	19	39	26	26	21	16	24	21	24	28
HARDLY ANY	4	5	4	5	3	4	7	5	2	5	4	3	9	4	6	4	3	3	4	3	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	*	1	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.3-B - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....GET MEDICAL TREATMENT WHEN NEEDED....
-- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?

HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN GET MEDICAL TREATMENT WHEN NEEDED

TABLE 14

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	44	47	48	43	36	44	44	46	44	50	38	47	25	38	38	46	48	44	44	44	37
SOME	34	32	32	33	41	31	38	37	45	30	37	34	32	37	34	32	38	38	34	35	38
FEW	18	17	15	19	19	20	14	15	8	15	20	15	35	23	21	18	11	14	17	18	20
HARDLY ANY	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	2	3	4	3	6	3	5	3	2	3	3	3	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	*	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.3-C - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....HAVE LOVING PARENTS.... -- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?
HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN HAVE LOVING PARENTS

TABLE 15

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	47	49	49	45	44	47	45	50	45	53	42	47	45	45	43	46	50	51	46	48	43
SOME	35	35	35	34	39	33	39	37	44	31	40	36	29	34	35	36	40	35	35	37	38
FEW	14	12	12	16	13	15	13	10	9	12	15	13	18	14	17	15	9	10	14	12	16
HARDLY ANY	2	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	4	4	2	*	2	3	1	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

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Q.3-D - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....ARE BASICALLY HAPPY.... -- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?
HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN ARE BASICALLY HAPPY

TABLE 16

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	42	43	43	41	41	40	45	45	44	47	37	43	31	41	35	43	46	46	41	48	34
SOME	38	38	38	37	41	36	40	41	47	35	41	39	34	34	39	39	41	35	39	37	41
FEW	15	15	14	17	12	18	11	10	7	13	16	13	25	17	17	15	10	12	15	13	21
HARDLY ANY	4	3	3	4	4	4	2	4	*	4	4	3	8	6	6	2	1	5	4	2	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.3-E - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....LIVE IN SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS.... -- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?

HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN LIVE IN SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS

TABLE 17

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	30	29	34	26	30	29	28	34	35	34	25	32	10	33	22	32	29	34	30	28	23
SOME	40	41	40	38	42	36	45	46	52	36	43	42	30	32	38	39	50	42	39	44	42
FEW	21	22	16	24	19	23	19	16	10	19	22	18	39	24	26	21	14	16	21	21	25
HARDLY ANY	8	6	9	9	7	10	7	3	1	8	8	6	19	6	12	6	6	5	8	6	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	*	3	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	2	*	3	2	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.3-F - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....RECEIVE QUALITY CHILDCARE WHILE THEIR PARENTS ARE AT WORK.... -- MOST, SOME, FEW, OR HARDLY ANY?

HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN RECEIVE QUALITY CHILD CARE
WHILE THEIR PARENTS ARE AT WORK

TABLE 18

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
MOST	25	23	31	23	21	27	23	18	13	25	24	26	15	24	22	27	23	21	24	25	24
SOME	39	41	37	38	42	35	43	44	55	39	39	41	28	31	40	38	44	43	39	39	40
FEW	27	26	24	30	25	27	25	29	25	25	28	24	42	33	28	27	23	28	26	28	28
HARDLY ANY	7	6	6	7	9	7	7	5	3	7	7	6	13	7	8	7	9	4	7	7	7
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	4	2	3	2	3	2	3	4	4	2	3	3	5	3	2	1	4	3	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.3 - HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....?

HOW MANY AMERICAN CHILDREN....(SUMMARY)

	MOST	SOME	FEW	HARDLY ANY	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
HAVE LOVING PARENTS	47	35	14	2	2
GET MEDICAL TREATMENT WHEN NEEDED	44	34	18	3	2
ARE BASICALLY HAPPY	42	38	15	4	1
GET A GOOD EDUCATION	34	39	22	4	1
LIVE IN SAFE NEIGHBORHOODS	30	40	21	8	2
RECEIVE QUALITY CHILDCARE WHILE THEIR PARENTS ARE AT WORK	25	39	27	7	3

Q.4-1 - HOW WELL....EDUCATED.... ARE CHILDREN IN AMERICA TODAY -- VERY WELL, SOMEWHAT WELL, NOT VERY WELL, OR NOT WELL AT ALL?

HOW WELL EDUCATED ARE AMERICAN CHILDREN

TABLE 19

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
VERY WELL	13	13	13	14	8	16	8	8	4	13	12	12	16	15	15	12	11	6	13	10	12
SOMEWHAT WELL	57	58	57	55	58	56	57	59	62	56	58	58	54	49	55	58	54	59	55	62	58
NOT VERY WELL	25	23	24	25	27	22	28	26	29	25	24	25	22	30	24	23	28	28	25	23	23
NOT WELL AT ALL	6	6	5	5	7	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	7	4	5	5	6	7	6	4	6
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	2	1	*	1	*	1	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.4-2 - HOW WELL....CARED FOR.... ARE CHILDREN IN AMERICA TODAY -- VERY WELL, SOMEWHAT WELL, NOT VERY WELL, OR NOT WELL AT ALL?

HOW WELL CARED FOR ARE AMERICAN CHILDREN

TABLE 20

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
VERY WELL	17	19	16	19	12	20	12	13	11	20	14	16	21	22	22	16	10	13	17	14	15
SOMEWHAT WELL	65	64	68	61	69	62	71	67	73	63	66	67	56	53	58	67	72	69	64	69	65
NOT VERY WELL	14	13	11	16	16	14	13	16	15	13	15	13	17	21	16	14	16	12	14	14	16
NOT WELL AT ALL	3	2	4	3	2	3	3	2	*	2	3	3	5	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.4 - HOW WELL (INSERT ITEM) ARE CHILDREN IN AMERICA TODAY -- VERY WELL, SOMEWHAT WELL, NOT VERY WELL, OR NOT WELL AT ALL?

HOW WELL AMERICAN CHILDREN ARE....(SUMMARY)

	VERY WELL	SOMEWHAT WELL	NOT VERY WELL	NOT WELL AT ALL	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
CARED FOR	17	65	14	3	2
EDUCATED	13	57	25	6	1

Q.5 - IS IT YOUR IMPRESSION THAT MOST WOMEN OF CHILD-BEARING AGE CONTINUE TO WORK WHILE BEARING AND RAISING CHILDREN, OR NOT?

SHOULD WOMEN WORK WHILE BEARING AND RAISING CHILDREN

TABLE 21

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
YES, MOST WOMEN CONTINUE TO WORK AND BEAR AND RAISE CHILDREN	89	89	89	88	90	87	92	93	91	88	90	90	85	82	85	92	92	89	89	89	88
NO, MOST DO NOT	9	10	9	10	7	11	6	6	7	10	9	8	14	14	12	7	7	9	9	10	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	1	4	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	4	3	1	*	2	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.6 - TO WHAT DEGREE DO YOU PERSONALLY ACCEPT THE PRACTICE OF A WOMAN CONTINUING TO WORK, WHILE BEARING AND RAISING CHILDREN -- DO YOU ACCEPT IT COMPLETELY, SOMEWHAT, NOT VERY MUCH, OR NOT AT ALL?

ACCEPTANCE OF WOMEN WORKING WHILE BEARING AND RAISING CHILDREN

TABLE 22

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
COMPLETELY	34	34	35	33	36	30	39	43	45	34	35	34	41	31	27	35	39	45	33	39	36
SOMEWHAT	42	44	42	40	41	42	42	41	43	42	42	42	38	44	40	45	39	36	43	39	39
NOT VERY MUCH	15	13	14	17	12	16	13	11	7	13	16	14	15	17	19	12	14	11	15	13	17
NOT AT ALL	8	8	8	9	9	10	5	5	4	10	7	9	5	8	12	8	8	7	9	8	6
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	*	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2	*	*	1	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	988	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.7-A - IN ORDER TO PROVIDE LOVING CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, YET REMAIN PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF THE WORK FORCE, WOMEN IN MANY FAMILIES CONTINUE TO WORK WHILE RAISING CHILDREN. DO YOU FEEL....WOMEN....NEED A LOT OF HELP, SOME HELP, NOT VERY MUCH HELP, OR NOT MUCH HELP AT ALL?

DO WOMEN NEED HELP IN RAISING CHILDREN WHILE WORKING

TABLE 23

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
A LOT	44	44	40	46	44	42	47	45	49	42	45	42	52	45	43	41	51	46	42	52	43
SOME	49	48	54	47	50	51	46	50	48	50	49	51	43	46	50	51	45	46	51	43	51
NOT VERY MUCH	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	3	3	2	2	2
NOT MUCH AT ALL	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	1	*	4	2	4	1	3	2	4	2	4	4	2	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	*	2	1	*	1	1	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.7-B - IN ORDER TO PROVIDE LOVING CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, YET REMAIN PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF THE WORK FORCE, WOMEN IN MANY FAMILIES CONTINUE TO WORK WHILE RAISING CHILDREN. DO YOU FEEL....MEN....NEED A LOT OF HELP, SOME HELP, NOT VERY MUCH HELP, OR NOT MUCH HELP AT ALL?

DO MEN NEED HELP IN RAISING CHILDREN WHILE WORKING

TABLE 24

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
A LOT	28	29	28	29	27	27	31	26	27	25	30	28	30	25	28	28	32	26	27	31	29
SOME	55	52	57	53	59	55	53	56	57	58	53	55	54	50	56	56	52	54	56	53	52
NOT VERY MUCH	9	9	8	10	7	8	9	10	11	8	9	8	11	12	8	8	9	10	8	9	9
NOT MUCH AT ALL	7	8	8	6	6	8	5	5	4	8	6	7	4	11	6	8	5	7	7	6	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.7-A - IN ORDER TO PROVIDE LOVING CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, YET REMAIN PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF THE WORK FORCE, WOMEN IN MANY FAMILIES CONTINUE TO WORK WHILE RAISING CHILDREN. DO YOU FEEL THE FOLLOWING ITEMS NEED A LOT OF HELP, SOME HELP, NOT VERY MUCH HELP, OR NOT MUCH HELP AT ALL?

DO WOMEN/MEN NEED HELP IN RAISING CHILDREN WHILE WORKING (SUMMARY)

	A LOT	SOME	NOT VERY MUCH	NOT MUCH AT ALL	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
WOMEN	44	49	2	3	1
MEN	28	55	9	7	2

Q.8 - DO YOU CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME, OR NOT?
DO YOU WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?

TABLE 25

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
YES, WORKS	65	68	68	58	68	58	72	79	82	75	56	64	70	70	43	71	83	79	63	74	59
NO, DON'T WORK	35	31	32	42	32	41	28	21	18	25	44	36	29	30	56	29	17	20	37	26	40
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	1	*	*	1	*	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	988	1068	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.8 - Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?
Base: Women only. Parents.

DO YOU WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?

TABLE 25

		VOTED '88		CONSIDER SELF			POL.PHILOSOPHY			RELIGION			WHITE TV EVANGELICAL		MARITAL STATUS				
	TOTAL	BUSH	DUKAKIS	REPUBLICAN	DEMOCRAT	INDEPENDENT	CONSERVATIVE	MODERATE	LIBERAL	WHITE PROTESTANT	WHITE CATHOLIC	JEWISH	FOLLOWERS	VOTED 1988	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	SEPARATED
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base:	436	140	101	146	168	96	162	182	76	204	89	12	75	250	61	311	7	39	18
Yes, works	60	58	64	61	62	57	56	63	64	58	58	74	56	61	58	57	35	81	72
No, don't work	40	42	36	39	38	43	44	37	36	41	42	26	43	39	42	42	65	19	28
Not sure/refused	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	-	1	-	-	1	*	-	*	-	-	-
Unweighted base	1104	375	295	359	441	247	368	481	201	507	235	27	187	701	142	765	18	119	59

Q.8 - Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?
Base: Women only. Parents.

DO YOU WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?

TABLE 25

		REGION				AREA			AGE							EDUCATION				
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	CEN-TRAL CITY	REST OF ME-TRO AREA	OUT-SIDE ME-TRO AREA	18-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 OVER	YUP-PIES	LESS THAN HIGH SCH-OOL	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base:	436	97	119	140	79	127	186	122	92	129	179	25	8	2	137	82	204	80	50	20
Yes, works	60	61	61	57	61	64	60	55	55	63	59	75	49	-	64	44	63	61	65	75
No, don't work	40	38	38	43	39	35	40	45	45	37	40	25	51	100	36	56	37	39	35	25
Not sure/refused	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Unweighted Base	1104	238	316	339	211	347	482	275	165	297	540	87	11	3	494	100	457	292	185	69

Q.8 - Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?
Base: Women only. Parents.

DO YOU WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME?

TABLE 25

		SEX		RACE			TYPE OF WORK						INCOME							
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	PROFESSIONAL	EXECUTIVE	PROPRIETOR	SKILLED LABOR	UNSKILLED LABOR	WHITE COLLAR	$7,500 OR LESS	$7,501 TO $15k	$15,001 TO $25k	$25,001 TO $35k	$35,001 TO $50k	$50,001 AND OVER	UNION HOUSEHOLD	NON UNION HOUSEHOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Base:	436	-	436	340	50	46	54	40	21	59	93	107	49	61	102	94	63	46	90	344
Yes, works	60	-	60	59	59	67	62	64	58	64	54	75	45	64	62	62	60	68	69	57
No, don't work	40	-	40	41	41	33	38	36	42	35	46	24	55	36	38	38	39	32	31	42
Not sure/refused	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	*	1	-	-	*
Unweighted Base	1104	-	1104	860	147	97	186	118	55	129	185	293	110	152	235	228	184	144	229	871

Q.9 - WHO IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD WORKS FULL OR PART-TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME - THE MALE SPOUSE, THE FEMALE SPOUSE, OR BOTH THE MALE AND FEMALE SPOUSE?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

WHO IN HOUSEHOLD WORKS OUTSIDE THE HOME?

TABLE 26

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
MALE SPOUSE	40	42	43	37	38	38	44	45	39	45	36	43	22	34	30	42	49	39	-	40	11
FEMALE SPOUSE	9	7	8	13	7	11	8	5	6	3	14	7	23	12	20	9	3	2	-	9	38
BOTH	44	48	41	40	49	42	44	48	53	48	41	45	39	42	26	47	48	57	-	44	24
OTHER	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	*	1	1	3	2	3	5	6	1	*	*	-	2	8
NONE	5	2	5	8	4	7	2	2	-	2	7	3	14	8	19	1	1	*	-	5	19
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-A - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER ...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER

TABLE 27

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	53	55	55	47	57	53	54	53	51	57	50	55	37	50	52	54	56	46	-	53	34
NO	47	44	45	53	42	47	46	45	48	43	49	44	63	50	48	46	44	53	-	47	65
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	-	1	*	*	*	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-B - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE

TABLE 28

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	39	40	42	38	38	44	40	26	26	38	40	36	50	52	49	41	31	26	-	39	45
NO	60	60	57	62	61	56	60	73	73	61	59	63	49	48	51	58	69	73	-	60	54
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	1	-	*	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	1	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-C - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE

TABLE 29

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	15	16	15	13	16	14	15	16	21	12	16	15	16	13	15	13	12	21	-	15	22
NO	85	83	85	87	83	86	84	84	79	87	83	85	84	86	84	86	88	79	-	85	77
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	*	*	1	*	1	*	-	1	*	*	-	1	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

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Q.10A-D - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE

TABLE 30

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	25	24	31	21	24	28	24	18	14	27	23	23	30	30	30	28	16	18	-	25	23
NO	75	75	69	79	76	72	75	82	85	72	77	76	70	69	70	72	83	82	-	75	77
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-E - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE

TABLE 31

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	21	19	24	18	25	18	27	25	23	22	20	23	19	12	19	22	21	22	-	21	24
NO	79	80	76	82	75	81	71	75	77	77	79	77	80	86	80	78	79	78	-	79	75
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	*	-	1	*	*	*	2	1	*	*	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-F - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR ....IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR IN AN ORGANIZED DAY CARE GROUP CARE CENTER

TABLE 32

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	22	22	17	26	24	19	27	25	29	24	21	21	34	19	22	19	23	32	-	22	26
NO	78	78	83	74	76	81	72	73	71	76	79	79	66	81	78	81	77	67	-	78	74
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	*	1	*	*	*	1	1	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	1	1	-	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-G - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR ....IN A NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR IN A NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY

TABLE 33

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	25	27	23	25	26	21	30	32	36	27	24	24	37	21	22	21	31	38	-	25	25
NO	75	72	76	75	74	79	69	67	64	73	76	76	63	79	78	79	69	61	-	75	74
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	1	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A-H - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR
....IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL...., OR NOT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL

TABLE 34

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
YES	39	32	36	43	44	40	39	35	35	38	39	37	47	41	36	41	37	35	-	39	42
NO	61	67	64	57	56	60	60	64	65	62	61	63	53	59	64	59	63	65	-	61	58
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10A - DURING WORKING HOURS, ARE YOUR CHILDREN AGE 6 OR UNDER, CARED FOR....?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

ARE CHILDREN CARED FOR....(SUMMARY)

	YES	NO	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER	53	47	1
AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	39	60	*
IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL	39	61	*
IN A NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY	25	75	*
IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	25	75	*
IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER	22	78	*
IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	21	79	*
AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	15	85	*

Q.108-A - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER....WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 35

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	82	82	82	83	81	83	80	81	79	83	82	84	76	79	81	82	86	80	-	82	78
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	15	16	17	14	15	14	17	17	19	15	16	14	21	17	16	15	12	19	-	15	19
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	1	1	*	1	2	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	*	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	*	*	-	1	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-B - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE....
WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE,
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 36

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	62	65	63	60	61	64	58	61	57	62	62	62	59	65	66	62	61	59	-	62	61
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	33	31	32	34	32	31	37	33	39	33	32	32	35	31	28	33	35	35	-	33	30
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	3	2	3	4	4	4	4	3	2	3	4	4	3	2	4	3	3	4	-	3	4
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	1	2	2	2	*	1	*	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	5
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	*	1	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-C - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE....WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 37

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	18	16	19	18	17	19	11	18	19	16	19	16	23	20	25	14	15	22	-	18	26
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	52	53	51	53	49	49	56	54	63	48	54	55	36	45	45	54	53	55	-	52	45
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	21	22	22	21	21	21	26	19	17	24	20	21	27	17	21	22	23	17	-	21	20
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	8	8	6	7	12	9	5	7	*	11	6	6	10	16	8	9	8	5	-	8	7
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-D - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE.... WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 38

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	38	39	36	36	44	41	34	34	37	33	42	37	43	42	42	38	35	37	-	38	50
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	51	53	54	53	43	50	54	53	52	53	50	53	47	42	47	53	50	51	-	51	44
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	7	6	6	7	9	7	8	8	7	10	5	7	5	9	7	6	11	8	-	7	2
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	-	2	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-E - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE.....
WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE,
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 39

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	14	13	17	12	15	15	12	15	11	14	14	14	14	16	20	13	12	14	-	14	20
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	48	49	49	48	45	47	48	49	54	44	51	49	48	40	45	48	48	51	-	48	51
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	27	28	24	27	28	25	30	28	29	29	25	28	26	22	25	26	29	26	-	27	20
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	10	9	9	12	11	12	9	6	5	12	9	9	10	20	9	12	9	8	-	10	9
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-F - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER.... WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN AN NURSERY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL FACILITY IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 40

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	25	26	24	26	23	27	24	21	15	25	25	22	41	29	29	24	23	25	-	25	33
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	52	53	56	51	48	51	50	54	58	52	52	53	47	49	49	53	53	52	-	52	56
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	15	14	13	15	20	13	19	18	21	14	16	18	5	6	13	15	18	18	-	15	6
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	6	5	5	6	6	6	5	4	4	6	5	5	5	12	6	7	4	3	-	6	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	1	2	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-G - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY....
WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE,
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL FACILITY IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 41

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	32	35	34	30	31	33	29	35	25	29	34	31	38	36	38	29	33	36	-	32	40
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	54	54	57	55	49	54	54	55	59	57	52	55	52	48	48	56	55	54	-	54	49
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	9	7	6	10	12	8	12	7	12	10	8	9	5	8	8	9	9	7	-	9	5
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	1	2	3	3	3	3	6	4	4	2	1	-	3	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108-H - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR....IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL....WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS

TABLE 42

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	45	46	47	42	44	45	42	45	46	43	46	46	43	40	44	44	47	44	-	45	43
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	46	45	47	47	44	45	49	45	46	47	45	46	46	43	46	46	48	45	-	46	46
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	5	5	4	7	6	6	6	4	4	6	5	5	7	8	8	6	4	3	-	5	8
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	2	3	1	3	4	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	3	6	1	3	*	5	-	2	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.108 - HOW EFFECTIVE IS BEING CARED FOR (READ EACH ITEM) WHEN IT COMES TO SERVING THE CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS AND SECURITY -- IS IT VERY TTL EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE BY THE FOLLOWING IN SERVING CHILDREN'S BEST INTERESTS (SUMMARY)

	VERY EFFECTIVE	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER	82	15	1	1	1
AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	62	33	3	1	1
IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL	45	46	5	2	1
IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	38	51	7	2	1
IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY	32	54	9	3	2
IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER	25	52	15	6	2
AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	18	52	21	8	1
IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	14	48	27	10	1

Q.10C-A - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER....WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 43

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	80	79	79	80	80	78	83	79	84	80	79	82	69	73	75	79	87	80	-	80	76
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	17	19	18	15	17	18	15	18	13	17	17	15	27	22	20	18	11	18	-	17	20
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	1	*	-	2	2
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	*	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	-	1	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	*	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-B - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE....
WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB -
IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 44

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	68	72	67	65	71	69	65	69	71	66	70	70	58	65	65	69	69	70	-	68	62
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	27	24	29	30	24	26	32	27	26	30	26	26	35	29	29	27	27	27	-	27	30
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	2	2	1	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	5	4	4	2	2	1	-	2	4
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	-	1	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-C - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE....WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 45

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	18	16	19	18	20	18	15	20	21	16	20	17	21	18	22	15	18	22	-	18	24
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	55	56	55	54	54	52	61	58	60	54	55	57	45	51	46	57	57	58	-	55	50
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	20	20	20	21	19	22	19	15	15	22	19	20	22	21	25	20	17	14	-	20	20
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	6	7	5	6	5	7	4	4	2	7	5	5	8	9	6	7	7	4	-	6	5
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	*	3	1	1	1	-	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-D - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE....
WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB -
IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 46

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	46	46	45	42	53	47	43	45	47	43	48	45	45	50	46	46	45	47	-	46	51
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	47	48	49	49	37	45	50	49	46	48	45	48	43	42	45	46	48	46	-	47	44
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	5	4	4	7	6	6	4	4	6	7	4	5	8	5	7	5	6	4	-	5	3
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	-	1	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	-	1	1	*	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-E - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE....WHEN IT COMES
TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB -
IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 47

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	16	13	19	14	16	17	13	16	11	14	17	15	18	17	18	15	17	14	-	16	23
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	49	49	50	50	47	47	52	52	56	48	51	51	42	45	47	50	46	54	-	49	47
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	25	29	22	24	27	24	28	25	27	27	24	25	30	21	24	24	29	25	-	25	23
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	9	8	8	10	9	11	7	4	4	11	8	8	7	16	9	10	7	6	-	9	6
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-F - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER....WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN AN ORGANIZED DAY CARE OR GROUP CARE CENTER IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 48

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15, 000 OR LESS	$15, 001 TO $35K	$35, 001 TO $50K	$50, 001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	25	25	26	27	23	26	26	26	18	27	25	23	38	28	28	24	25	28	-	25	31
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	52	54	53	52	50	53	50	50	59	52	53	53	50	53	51	54	51	51	-	52	59
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	15	15	15	15	16	13	18	17	19	14	16	18	6	6	13	15	19	16	-	15	6
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	5	5	3	5	6	6	3	3	2	5	4	4	3	9	4	6	4	3	-	5	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	1	5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	1	2	-	2	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-G - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY....WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL FACILITY IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 49

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	32	33	34	30	30	32	30	35	29	30	33	31	34	35	37	29	33	34	-	32	36
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	55	56	55	57	52	55	56	55	56	58	53	56	54	50	50	58	55	54	-	55	53
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	9	8	8	9	13	9	10	8	12	9	9	9	9	8	8	10	9	8	-	9	8
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	5	3	2	1	2	-	2	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C-H - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL....WHEN IT COMES
TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB -
IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND

TABLE 50

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	45	49	47	40	46	44	44	47	52	42	48	46	43	44	45	44	48	46	-	45	45
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	47	45	47	50	44	47	47	47	41	49	45	47	49	46	45	48	47	46	-	47	49
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	5	4	4	6	5	5	6	3	3	7	4	5	4	5	8	5	4	2	-	5	3
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	*	1	2	1	2	3	2	2	*	3	-	2	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10C- - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE (READ EACH ITEM) WHEN IT COMES TO GIVING THE PARENTS PEACE OF MIND AND THE CONFIDENCE NEEDED TO DO THEIR JOB - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE BY THE FOLLOWING IN GIVING PARENTS PEACE OF MIND (SUMMARY)

	VERY EFFECTIVE %	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE %	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE %	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER	80	17	2	1	1
AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	68	27	2	1	1
IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	46	47	5	1	1
IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL	45	47	5	2	2
IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY	32	55	9	2	1
IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER	25	52	15	5	2
AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	18	55	20	6	1
IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	16	49	25	9	1

Q.100-A - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER
AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 51

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	69	68	70	70	69	72	70	63	61	70	69	70	65	66	70	69	74	63	-	69	65
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	23	27	22	22	23	23	22	27	25	23	24	22	26	29	24	24	18	28	-	23	27
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	6	11	5	5	5	5	3	5	4	5	7	-	5	5
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.100-B - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE....
AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE,
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 52

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	51	55	49	48	51	53	47	46	45	48	53	51	47	51	54	50	53	47	-	51	50
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	38	35	42	39	36	38	39	37	39	41	36	37	43	39	35	41	36	36	-	38	38
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	8	8	6	9	10	6	10	12	13	8	8	9	6	7	8	7	9	14	-	8	7
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	*	1	*	1	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10D-C - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 53

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	15	14	17	15	13	16	12	14	17	13	16	15	17	13	20	12	11	19	-	15	24
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	50	52	50	50	48	48	53	54	52	47	52	52	43	47	46	51	52	51	-	50	46
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	24	25	25	23	22	23	26	23	25	27	22	24	22	22	21	24	26	22	-	24	18
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	10	8	7	11	15	11	9	7	5	13	8	8	15	17	11	11	9	7	-	10	11
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	*	2	1	1	1	-	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.100-D - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE....
AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE,
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 54

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	31	34	29	29	34	34	26	27	28	26	35	31	34	32	36	30	30	30	-	31	39
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	51	50	54	51	46	49	56	52	49	50	51	50	52	52	49	50	51	52	-	51	48
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	14	14	13	14	16	13	14	18	19	19	10	15	10	13	10	15	15	14	-	14	8
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	4	2	2	6	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	2	3	4	4	4	3	-	4	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.100-E - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 55

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	12	11	14	11	13	12	11	14	10	10	14	12	16	10	14	11	11	15	-	12	19
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	46	47	49	47	40	45	47	48	51	43	49	48	39	40	50	45	46	47	-	46	47
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	28	31	24	28	27	26	30	28	32	30	26	28	26	25	23	28	31	28	-	28	24
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	13	11	11	13	18	15	11	7	5	16	11	11	17	23	11	16	11	8	-	13	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10D-F - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN AN ORGANIZED DAY CARE OR GROUP CARE CENTER AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 56

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	23	20	24	22	25	23	22	23	25	21	24	21	34	26	25	21	21	27	-	23	32
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	52	57	51	52	44	53	49	50	50	52	51	52	51	50	53	52	50	48	-	52	53
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	18	17	18	18	18	16	22	20	20	18	17	20	9	12	13	18	24	19	-	18	11
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	6	5	5	7	8	6	6	3	4	7	5	6	4	8	5	7	5	4	-	6	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	1	2	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10D-G - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRESCHOOL FACILITY AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 57

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	27	31	28	23	29	28	24	30	26	27	28	26	29	31	30	25	28	31	-	27	35
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	53	53	55	57	44	53	55	51	52	54	52	53	56	51	53	53	52	53	-	53	50
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	14	13	13	14	17	13	16	14	17	14	14	15	11	10	11	15	16	12	-	14	10
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	4	3	3	4	6	5	3	2	2	3	5	4	3	5	3	6	3	2	-	4	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	3	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.10D-H - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE....IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL....AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 58

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY EFFECTIVE	34	35	35	32	34	33	35	36	37	33	35	33	36	37	35	34	37	31	-	34	34
SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	50	50	49	53	46	51	48	45	45	51	48	50	50	45	51	50	48	50	-	50	53
NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	11	11	11	9	11	10	11	12	12	11	11	11	9	10	11	11	12	10	-	11	8
NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	4	4	3	4	6	4	5	4	3	3	4	4	3	6	3	5	3	5	-	4	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	4	-	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.100 - HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE (READ EACH ITEM) AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILD CARE - IS IT VERY EFFECTIVE, SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE, NOT VERY EFFECTIVE, OR NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW EFFECTIVE IS CARE BY THE FOLLOWING AS A REAL SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM OF CHILDCARE (SUMMARY)

	VERY EFFECTIVE	SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE	NOT VERY EFFECTIVE	NOT EFFECTIVE AT ALL	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
AT HOME BY THEIR MOTHER	69	23	5	1	1
AT HOME BY THEIR FATHER, GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	51	38	8	2	1
IN A KINDERGARTEN OR GRADE SCHOOL	34	50	11	4	2
IN ANOTHER HOME BY THEIR GRANDPARENT OR OTHER RELATIVE	31	51	14	4	1
IN A NURSERY SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL FACILITY	27	53	14	4	2
IN AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE OR GROUPCARE CENTER	23	52	18	6	2
AT HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	15	50	24	10	1
IN ANOTHER HOME BY A NON-RELATIVE	12	46	28	13	1

Q.11 - NOW IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE, OTHER THAN A DAYCARE CENTER, WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WOULD YOU CHOOSE FOR YOUR CHILD -- HAVING A NEIGHBOR TAKE CARE OF THE CHILD, USING DAY CARE WITH UP TO SIX CHILDREN CARED FOR IN ANOTHER FAMILY'S HOME, HAVING A RELATIVE CARE FOR THE CHILD, OR SOME OTHER FORM OF CHILD CARE?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

CHOICE OF CHILDCARE OTHER THAN DAY CARE CENTER

TABLE 59

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
HAVING A NEIGHBOR TAKE CARE OF THE CHILD	6	4	7	5	7	6	5	6	8	5	6	6	2	6	4	6	6	7	-	6	7
USING DAY CARE	13	14	12	14	12	13	12	13	16	15	12	12	19	15	15	12	13	12	-	13	17
HAVING A RELATIVE CARE FOR THE CHILD	75	77	75	75	71	77	76	69	66	75	75	76	71	74	75	76	74	70	-	75	68
OTHER	6	5	5	6	10	5	6	10	10	5	7	6	8	5	5	5	6	10	-	6	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	*	*	*	*	1	1	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	1	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-A - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU LIVE....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU LIVE IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 60

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	50	51	44	51	54	56	42	37	35	46	52	43	72	75	60	51	40	38	-	50	62
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	42	40	48	41	36	36	48	52	57	44	40	47	24	23	32	40	51	51	-	42	32
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	7	7	5	6	8	6	8	9	6	7	6	8	2	3	6	7	7	8	-	7	5
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	*	-	2	2	2	3	-	2	1
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	1	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-B - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU WORK....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU WORK IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 61

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	41	41	37	45	42	48	36	26	27	34	46	35	67	63	55	42	33	26	-	41	57
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	44	48	48	41	40	39	48	55	59	47	42	49	24	25	34	43	51	57	-	44	35
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	9	7	10	10	10	8	11	14	8	11	8	10	3	6	6	9	12	12	-	9	4
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	4	5	4	3	7	4	5	4	4	7	2	4	4	5	3	5	4	4	-	4	3
NOT APPLICABLE	1	*	1	2	1	1	*	1	2	*	2	1	1	1	2	1	*	1	-	1	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-C - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE QUALITY OF PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUALITY OF PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 62

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	97	98	97	95	97	96	98	98	98	97	97	97	94	97	95	96	99	98	-	97	94
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	2	-	3	5
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	*	-	1	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	1	-	-	-	-	*	*
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	*
NOT SURE/REFUSED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-D - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE HOURS THAT THE CENTER IS OPEN....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE HOURS THAT THE CENTER IS OPEN IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 63

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	72	73	71	74	71	75	72	69	60	71	74	68	91	86	82	71	66	67	-	72	81
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	24	22	26	23	25	22	24	26	34	26	22	28	8	10	16	25	28	29	-	24	16
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	3	2	2	*	3	1	2	4	3	-	2	1
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	-	*	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	*	1	1	*	*	-	-	1	*	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	*	*
NOT SURE/REFUSED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-E - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE SOCIALIZING AND SELF-DIRECTED PLAY, RATHER THAN FORMAL LEARNING.... BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE SOCIALIZING AND SELF DIRECTED PLAY, RATHER THAN FORMAL LEARNING IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 64

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	55	62	51	53	56	57	50	55	52	48	60	53	66	61	57	55	52	55	-	55	65
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	38	33	42	39	34	36	42	38	38	43	34	40	27	31	37	37	40	38	-	38	30
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	5	3	5	6	6	5	6	5	7	7	4	5	5	5	4	5	7	4	-	5	3
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	1
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	1	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	*
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	*	-	1	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	1	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

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Q.12A-F - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE QUALITY OF THE FACILITIES AVAILABLE....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE QUALITY OF FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 65

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	86	87	84	87	85	86	89	85	79	82	89	85	90	85	86	87	86	84	-	86	92
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	13	12	15	12	14	13	10	14	20	17	11	14	7	15	13	12	13	15	-	13	7
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	-	1	1	*	*	2	-	-	1	*	*	-	*	*
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	1	-	*	*	-	*	*
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	1	-	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-G - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE COST INVOLVED RELATIVE TO WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COST INVOLVED RELATIVE TO WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 66

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	61	66	55	64	61	68	56	46	47	55	66	58	80	71	79	63	50	43	-	61	77
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	31	28	38	29	31	25	37	45	42	36	28	35	12	25	16	31	41	44	-	31	15
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	4	4	4	4	5	3	5	6	6	5	4	4	5	3	2	3	7	9	-	4	4
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	5	4	2	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	-	3	3
NOT APPLICABLE	*	*	1	1	-	1	*	1	-	*	1	*	1	-	1	*	-	*	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-H - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE EFFECT ON YOUR CHILD'S MORALE AND SENSE OF SECURITY....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE EFFECT ON YOUR CHILD'S MORALE AND SENSE OF SECURITY IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 67

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	94	94	95	93	96	93	96	97	98	93	96	94	95	97	92	95	97	95	-	94	92
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	5	6	4	5	4	6	3	3	2	6	4	5	3	2	6	4	3	4	-	5	7
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	*	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	1	*	1	*	*	-	-	*	*
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	1	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-I - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....HOW MUCH YOU ARE RELIEVED OR WORRIED BY LEAVING YOUR CHILD AT THAT FACILITY.... BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF HOW MUCH YOU ARE RELIEVED OR WORRIED BY LEAVING YOUR CHILD AT THAT FACILITY IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 68

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	90	89	91	88	91	90	92	86	86	86	92	89	90	90	91	90	91	85	-	90	91
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	9	10	8	11	8	9	7	12	12	12	7	10	8	9	7	10	8	13	-	9	8
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	1	1	*	1	1	*	*	1	2	1	*	1	*	-	*	*	1	2	-	1	*
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	1	-	*	*	*	1	*	*	*	*	1	-	*	*
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	*
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	*	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	*
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A-J - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD....THE RELIABILITY OF THE PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER....BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE RELIABILITY OF THE PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 69

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	97	97	98	94	97	95	98	98	100	96	97	97	94	95	96	97	97	99	-	97	95
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	3	2	2	5	2	4	2	1	*	3	3	2	5	3	3	3	3	1	-	3	4
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	-	*	*
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	*	*	-	*	1	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	-	1	1	*	*	*	-	*	*
NOT APPLICABLE	*	-	*	1	-	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.12A - IF YOU WERE TO CHOOSE AN ORGANIZED DAYCARE CENTER, NURSERY SCHOOL OR PRESCHOOL FACILITY, WOULD THE FOLLOWING ITEMS BE A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

IMPORTANCE OF THE FOLLOWING IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY (SUMMARY)

	VERY IMPORTANT	SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	NOT VERY IMPORTANT	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%	%
THE QUALITY OF PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER	97	3	*	*	*	-
THE RELIABILITY OF THE PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER	97	3	*	*	*	-
THE EFFECT ON YOUR CHILD'S MORALE AND SENSE OF SECURITY	94	5	*	*	*	*
HOW MUCH YOU ARE RELIEVED OR WORRIED BY LEAVING YOUR CHILD AT THAT FACILITY	90	9	1	*	*	*
THE QUALITY OF THE FACILITIES AVAILABLE	86	13	*	*	*	-
THE HOURS THAT THE CENTER IS OPEN	72	24	2	1	*	-
THE COST INVOLVED RELATIVE TO WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD	61	31	4	3	*	*
PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE SOCIALIZING AND SELF-DIRECTED PLAY, RATHER THAN FORMAL LEARNING	55	38	5	2	*	*
CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU LIVE	50	42	7	2	*	*
CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU WORK	41	44	9	4	1	*

Q.128 - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE MOST IMPORTANT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 70

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU LIVE	8	9	7	10	7	10	5	5	5	11	7	7	10	14	16	6	5	8	-	8	14
CONVENIENCE TO WHERE YOU WORK	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	5	5	5	3	4	3	-	4	6
THE QUALITY OF PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER	54	59	54	53	52	52	53	61	67	58	52	57	39	54	42	55	57	67	-	54	43
THE HOURS THAT THE CENTER IS OPEN	4	3	3	4	5	4	5	2	1	4	3	3	10	3	7	2	4	2	-	4	7
PROGRAMS THAT EMPHASIZE SOCIALIZING AND SELF-DIRECTED	9	7	11	8	9	7	11	13	15	9	9	9	7	6	5	9	11	13	-	9	5
THE QUALITY OF THE FACILITIES AVAILABLE	15	16	17	15	13	15	18	16	9	17	14	16	15	14	15	15	17	15	-	15	10
THE COST INVOLVED RELATIVE TO WHAT YOU CAN AFFORD	10	14	10	8	7	12	7	6	3	7	12	9	11	15	13	13	3	4	-	10	17
THE EFFECT ON YOUR CHILD'S MORALE AND SENSE OF SECURITY	33	33	34	30	40	31	36	35	46	27	38	35	29	26	28	35	35	34	-	33	35
HOW MUCH YOU ARE RELIEVED OR WORRIED BY LEAVING YOUR CHILD AT THAT FACILIYT	9	6	8	11	11	10	8	6	6	7	11	9	13	7	11	9	6	9	-	9	13

Q.12B - WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE MOST IMPORTANT?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN CHOOSING CHILDCARE FACILITY

TABLE 70

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
THE RELIABILITY OF THE PEOPLE RUNNING THE CENTER	32	30	33	34	30	31	36	30	28	33	31	32	36	29	33	32	35	27	-	32	30
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	2	1	1	1	2	*	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	1	1	-	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.13 - HOW MUCH MONEY DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD SPEND PER MONTH ON CHILDCARE?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

AMOUNT SPENT MONTHLY ON CHILDCARE

TABLE 71

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
LESS THAN $5	15	15	15	15	12	16	14	13	8	15	14	15	9	14	14	16	15	7	-	15	10
$5 - $99	15	14	18	13	14	14	16	18	12	13	16	16	7	12	14	16	14	12	-	15	13
$100 - $199	15	13	17	17	11	15	15	14	13	15	15	15	18	11	15	17	14	11	-	15	21
$200 - $299	16	18	13	16	17	16	17	15	16	17	16	15	17	20	17	15	20	13	-	16	18
$300 AND OVER	17	18	12	17.	22	14	17	23	33	19	15	15	26	17	13	13	17	38	-	17	18
MEAN	190	212	152	194	210	167	203	220	289	200	183	181	258	187	170	165	174	332	-	190	212
STANDARD ERROR IN MEAN	7	16	9	15	12	8	18	16	24	10	9	8	21	17	12	10	9	25	-	7	15
MEDIAN	140	147	98	146	182	117	147	146	199	149	119	117	195	164	117	106	150	248	-	140	147
NOT APPLICABLE	19	19	20	18	22	21	18	16	17	18	21	19	19	22	22	19	18	16	-	19	18
DON'T KNOW	3	3	4	4	3	4	2	1	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	1	-	3	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.14 -1 - HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH.... THE COST
OF THE CHILDCARE YOU CAN GET -- VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED,
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, OR VERY DISSATISFIED?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

SATISFACTION WITH THE COST OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 72

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY SATISFIED	45	45	47	45	42	44	42	48	53	46	45	45	39	48	46	43	49	47	-	45	44
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	34	34	33	35	35	34	35	37	31	36	34	33	45	32	31	36	32	36	-	34	36
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	9	9	7	11	11	10	11	7	6	9	10	9	8	10	11	10	9	8	-	9	9
VERY DISSATISFIED	5	7	5	5	5	6	6	3	3	3	7	6	6	3	7	8	3	4	-	5	8
NOT APPLICABLE	4	4	6	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	2	5	4	4	5	5	-	4	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	*	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.14 -2 - HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH.... THE AVAILABILITY
OF THE CHILDCARE YOU CAN GET -- VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED,
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, OR VERY DISSATISFIED?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

SATISTACTION WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 73

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY SATISFIED	45	42	48	49	38	44	44	46	50	46	44	44	47	48	47	44	45	49	-	45	47
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	33	36	30	33	34	34	31	31	30	35	31	32	38	31	32	34	31	30	-	33	30
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	13	10	14	11	17	12	16	13	12	10	15	13	7	12	12	12	16	12	-	13	15
VERY DISSATISFIED	6	8	3	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	5	3	5	7	3	6	-	6	5
NOT APPLICABLE	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	4	3	-	3	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	1	*	3	1	*	*	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	*	*	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.14 -3 - HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH.... THE QUALITY
OF THE CHILDCARE YOU CAN GET -- VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED,
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, OR VERY DISSATISFIED?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 74

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SINGLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY SATISFIED	50	49	51	52	47	49	52	52	55	51	49	51	42	52	46	51	50	61	-	50	48
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	33	37	32	34	31	35	31	30	28	34	33	32	43	33	38	34	31	23	-	33	36
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	9	8	9	8	12	8	11	11	8	7	10	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	-	9	10
VERY DISSATISFIED	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	4	1	3	4	4	3	-	3	3
NOT APPLICABLE	3	3	4	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	4	3	-	3	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	*	2	*	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	*	2	1	1	2	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.14 -4 - HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH.... THE RELIABILITY
OF THE CHILDCARE YOU CAN GET -- VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED,
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, OR VERY DISSATISFIED?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

SATISFACTION WITH THE RELIABILITY OF CHILDCARE

TABLE 75

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY SATISFIED	54	53	52	57	53	51	53	60	64	55	53	53	52	58	51	52	55	64	-	54	53
SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	32	33	33	32	30	35	33	24	21	32	33	32	37	31	35	34	28	24	-	32	34
SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	7	7	7	5	9	6	9	9	7	6	7	7	7	5	6	7	7	6	-	7	6
VERY DISSATISFIED	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	-	3	4
NOT APPLICABLE	3	4	5	2	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	3	-	3	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	*	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.14 - HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE FOLLOWING ITEMS OF THE CHILDCARE YOU CAN GET -- VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED, OR VERY DISSATISFIED?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

SATISFACTION WITH....OF CHILDCARE (SUMMARY)

	VERY SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT SATISFIED	SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%	%
THE RELIABILITY	54	32	7	3	3	1
THE QUALITY	50	33	9	3	3	1
THE AVAILABILITY	45	33	13	6	3	1
THE COST	45	34	9	5	4	1

Q.15A -1 - IF YOU WERE TO.... TAKE A PARENTAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE
DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BE SEEN BY OTHERS AT WORK AS BEING NOT ABLE
TO COPE?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

ATTITUDES TOWARD TAKING PARENTAL LEAVE

TABLE 76

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
YES, SEEN THAT WAY	25	23	24	29	23	26	25	22	23	25	25	24	32	30	30	24	24	25	-	25	27
NO, NOT SEEN THAT WAY	71	73	72	69	71	70	74	74	75	71	72	72	67	68	67	73	72	71	-	71	71
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	3	3	2	6	4	1	3	2	4	3	4	1	2	3	3	4	4	-	3	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.15A -2 - IF YOU WERE TO.... LET IT BE KNOWN YOU NEED CHILDCARE
DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BE SEEN BY OTHERS AT WORK AS BEING NOT ABLE
TO COPE?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

ATTITUDES TOWARD LETTING IT BE KNOWN CHILDCARE IS NEEDED

TABLE 77

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
YES, SEEN THAT WAY	12	13	9	14	13	15	9	8	10	12	13	10	24	20	13	14	9	10	-	12	17
NO, NOT SEEN THAT WAY	85	84	89	85	83	82	90	90	90	86	85	88	75	77	84	85	89	86	-	85	79
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	3	2	1	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	4	3	1	2	4	-	2	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.15A - IF YOU WERE TO.... DO YOU THINK YOU WOULD BE SEEN BY OTHERS AT WORK AS BEING NOT ABLE TO COPE?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

ATTITUDES TOWARD....(SUMMARY)

	YES, SEEN THAT WAY	NO, NOT SEEN THAT WAY	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
TAKE A PARENTAL LEAVE OF ABSENCE	25	71	3
LET IT BE KNOWN YOU NEED CHILDCARE	12	85	2

Q.15B - HOW NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE DO YOU FEEL IT IS TO HAVE WORKING PARENTS TAKE PARENTAL LEAVE TIME OFF TO BE WITH THE CHILD, WHEN THE PARENTS HAVE A NEW BABY -- VERY NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE, SOMEWHAT, NOT MUCH, OR NOT NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE AT ALL?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

DESIRABILITY OF PARENTAL LEAVE

TABLE 78

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
VERY NECESSARY AND DESIRABLE	82	86	82	77	86	82	84	82	82	77	89	83	81	80	81	84	77	83	-	82	82
SOMEWHAT	15	11	15	19	12	15	12	16	14	20	9	15	15	15	14	13	20	13	-	15	12
NOT MUCH	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	*	3	*	1	1	*	-	1	3
NOT VERY NECESSARY OR DESIRABLE AT ALL	2	1	3	2	*	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	4	1	2	2	-	2	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	*	1	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	*	-
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.15C - DO YOUR CO-WORKERS THINK IT IS VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT VERY IMPORTANT, OR NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL THAT THEY HAVE PROPER CHILDCARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN?

IMPORTANCE OF CHILDCARE TO CO-WORKERS

TABLE 79

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
VERY IMPORTANT	78	80	77	79	77	78	76	78	86	75	83	79	81	73	80	78	74	83	-	78	80
SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT	17	16	18	18	16	17	19	18	11	20	14	17	14	22	16	18	21	11	-	17	15
NOT VERY IMPORTANT	2	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	*	3	1	2	2	1	-	2	3
NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	1	*	1	*	1	1	1	*	-	1	*	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	4	1	2	4	-	2	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.15D - DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR CHANCES FOR RAISES AND PROMOTIONS ARE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BECAUSE OF TIME YOU HAVE TO TAKE OFF, OR EXTRA HOURS YOU'RE UNABLE TO WORK, TO CARE FOR YOUR CHILDREN, OR DON'T YOU FEEL THIS WAY?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

ADVERSE JOB-RELATED EFFECTS OF HAVING TO CARE FOR CHILDREN

TABLE 80

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
YES, ADVERSELY AFFECTED	33	37	29	36	30	33	35	34	27	26	40	32	37	38	34	32	32	35	-	33	45
NO, NOT ADVERSELY AFFECTED	64	59	67	63	65	63	62	63	68	70	57	64	62	59	62	66	63	61	-	64	51
NOT APPLICABLE	3	3	4	1	5	3	2	3	5	3	2	3	*	4	2	2	5	3	-	3	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	*	*	1	1	-	*	-	1	1	1	*	-	2	*	-	2	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.15E - DO YOU FEEL THAT YOUR EMPLOYER MAKES ADEQUATE PROVISIONS FOR BOTH THE REGULAR AND EMERGENCY NEEDS OF WORKING PARENTS, OR NOT?
BASE: CURRENTLY WORK FULL TIME OR PART TIME OUTSIDE THE HOME.

EMPLOYER'S PROVISION FOR NEEDS OF WORKING PARENTS

TABLE 81

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 559)																					
YES, MAKES ADEQUATE PROVISION	73	74	74	72	72	73	73	71	73	75	70	74	64	72	67	76	73	71	-	73	63
NO, DOESN'T	24	22	21	26	25	23	25	25	23	22	26	22	35	23	28	21	25	24	-	24	32
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	4	5	2	3	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	1	5	5	3	2	5	-	4	5
UNWEIGHTED BASE	1566	375	442	453	296	692	389	296	186	864	702	1290	156	120	236	687	329	268	-	1566	242

Q.18 - WHO MAKES MOST OF THE DECISIONS REGARDING CHILDCARE -- YOURSELF, YOUR SPOUSE, OR DO YOU SHARE DECISIONS EQUALLY?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

WHO IN HOUSEHOLD MAKES CHILDCARE DECISIONS?

TABLE 82

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
MAKE MOST DECISIONS YOURSELF	28	25	27	32	30	30	30	25	15	7	45	25	46	33	50	23	21	22	-	28	78
SPOUSE MAKES MOST DECISIONS	7	8	8	6	8	6	5	9	17	15	1	7	7	4	3	7	7	14	-	7	1
SHARE RESPONSIBILITIES EQUALLY	64	67	64	62	62	62	65	65	68	77	53	66	46	61	47	69	72	63	-	64	19
SOMEONE ELSE MAKES MOST DECISIONS	*	*	1	*	*	1	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	*	1
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	*	*	1	-	*	-	*	1	*	-	1	*	1	-	1	-	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.17 - AS FAR AS YOU ARE CONCERNED IS THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF CHILDCARE IN THIS COUNTRY WORKING VERY WELL, SOMEWHAT WELL, NOT VERY WELL, OR NOT WELL AT ALL?
BASE: HAVE CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER.

HOW WELL IS CURRENT SYSTEM OF CHILDCARE WORKING?

TABLE 83

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 756)																					
VERY WELL	8	7	8	10	5	10	4	6	8	9	8	7	13	11	15	7	5	6	-	8	11
SOMEWHAT WELL	53	47	58	55	49	56	54	43	42	54	52	53	52	51	56	53	54	45	-	53	58
NOT VERY WELL	28	32	24	26	35	25	30	34	39	26	30	29	24	27	19	31	27	34	-	28	22
NOT WELL AT ALL	10	14	10	9	10	8	12	17	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	9	12	14	-	10	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	*	-	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	-	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	2009	473	565	593	378	930	512	363	201	905	1104	1643	208	158	350	867	408	312	-	2009	338

Q.18 - WHO SHOULD RUN AN INFORMATION PROGRAM WHICH WOULD ENABLE PARENTS
TO MAKE FULL AND INFORMED CHILDCARE DECISIONS -- THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,
STATE GOVERNMENT, LOCAL GOVERNMENT, OR PRIVATE EMPLOYERS?

WHO SHOULD RUN INFORMATION PROGRAM ABOUT CHILDCARE

TABLE 84

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	18	22	15	19	13	18	16	17	19	21	15	17	21	23	19	18	18	16	17	19	17
STATE GOVERNMENT	23	23	25	21	23	24	23	20	20	25	21	22	28	26	21	23	24	24	22	25	25
LOCAL GOVERNMENT	25	23	27	26	23	26	24	25	19	22	28	25	25	23	27	27	25	21	25	26	27
PRIVATE EMPLOYERS	25	22	25	24	27	23	28	29	27	23	26	26	18	19	23	25	24	29	25	23	21
ALL	3	3	3	2	6	2	4	5	9	3	4	4	4	1	2	3	5	4	3	4	4
NONE	2	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	3	2	3	*	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	3	3	5	5	5	2	1	4	3	4	4	4	5	6	3	1	2	4	2	5
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -A - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

QUALITY CHILDCARE SHOULD PROVIDE THE SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND HEALTH BENEFITS NEEDED AT EACH STAGE OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 1

TABLE 85

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15, 000 OR LESS	$15, 001 TO $35K	$35, 001 TO $50K	$50, 001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	91	91	92	92	90	91	92	92	92	89	93	91	94	91	91	92	92	90	90	96	93
DISAGREE	7	7	8	7	7	8	7	7	6	9	6	8	5	7	7	7	7	8	8	3	5
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	*	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -B - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES
IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE
WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
THERE MUST BE A JOINT EFFORT BETWEEN PRIVATE EMPLOYERS AND GOVERNMENT ON THE FEDERAL,
STATE, AND LOCAL LEVEL TO MEET THIS COUNTRY'S CHILDCARE NEEDS.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 2

TABLE 86

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	87	87	86	85	89	87	86	86	88	85	88	86	92	92	88	88	87	84	86	91	90
DISAGREE	12	11	13	14	10	12	14	13	12	14	11	13	6	8	9	12	12	15	13	8	9
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	2	*	3	*	1	*	1	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -C - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
MEANS MUST BE FOUND TO PROVIDE TOP QUALITY CHILDCARE TO ALL CHILDREN REGARDLESS OF THEIR PARENTS' INCOME.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 3

TABLE 87

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	84	83	85	85	84	84	84	85	85	83	85	83	87	92	83	86	87	83	82	95	85
DISAGREE	15	16	14	14	15	15	15	14	15	16	14	16	11	8	16	13	13	16	17	4	13
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	*	*	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -D - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
IN ORDER FOR PARENTS TO FEEL CONFIDENT ABOUT THE CARE THEIR CHILDREN RECEIVE, PARENTS MUST PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART, THEIR WISHES SHOULD BE LISTENED TO, AND THEIR VALUES AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES RESPECTED.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 4

TABLE 88

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	97	95	98	97	97	97	97	97	95	96	97	96	98	99	96	99	97	95	96	98	97
DISAGREE	3	4	2	3	1	2	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	5	3	2	2
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	*	*	1	1	1	-	*	1	*	*	-	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -E - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
PARENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO CHOOSE AMONG SEVERAL OPTIONS TO DECIDE WHICH CHILDCARE PROGRAM IS BEST SUITED FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 5

TABLE 89

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	96	95	96	96	97	96	97	96	92	95	97	96	97	96	95	97	98	94	95	98	96
DISAGREE	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	4	7	4	3	4	2	2	4	3	2	6	4	1	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	1	*	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -F - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT CHILDCARE FUNDING AT THE STATE LEVEL IS USED MOST EFFICIENTLY, AND THAT LOCAL NEEDS ARE RESPECTED.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 6

TABLE 90

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	95	95	96	95	94	95	94	96	94	94	96	95	95	95	93	97	96	93	95	97	96
DISAGREE	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	3	3	6	4	2	3
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	1	1	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -G - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
CURRENTLY, CHILDCARE PROVIDERS RECEIVE THE SAME PAY AS PARKING LOT ATTENDANTS. IN ORDER TO ATTRACT HIGHER CALIBER PROVIDERS, TRAINING AND WORKING CONDITIONS NEED TO BE IMPROVED AND WAGES NEED TO BE RAISED.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 7

TABLE 91

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	90	91	88	90	90	89	91	91	93	89	90	89	93	89	88	91	93	90	90	91	90
DISAGREE	8	7	10	9	7	9	6	7	4	9	8	8	6	9	9	8	5	8	8	8	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	*	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -H - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH MINIMUM REGULATORY STANDARDS NECESSARY TO ENSURE CHILDCARE OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 8

TABLE 92

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	85	87	85	87	81	88	82	81	78	83	87	84	94	88	84	88	86	79	85	88	89
DISAGREE	14	12	14	12	18	11	17	18	21	16	12	15	4	11	14	12	13	20	14	11	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	*	1	1	1	*	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -I - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE STATES FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO MEET MINIMUM CHILDCARE STANDARDS SUCH AS ADEQUATE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS, ADEQUATE SIZED STAFF, OPTIMUM GROUP SIZE AT A FACILITY, HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, AND ACCESS TO THE CENTER BY PARENTS.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 9

TABLE 93

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	85	86	85	86	84	87	83	81	80	83	87	83	95	94	88	88	84	79	84	90	90
DISAGREE	13	12	14	13	14	11	17	18	19	16	11	15	3	6	9	12	15	20	14	9	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	*	1	1	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -J - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES
IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE
WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH AND PAY FOR PROGRAMS TO SET UP
CHILDCARE CENTERS TO PROVIDE QUALITY DAYCARE FOR CHILDREN.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 10

TABLE 94

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	66	71	61	68	62	71	60	55	50	62	69	62	83	82	73	66	65	54	64	73	73
DISAGREE	32	27	37	30	36	26	38	44	49	36	29	36	16	17	24	32	34	46	34	26	25
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -K - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES
IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE
WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
NEEDY PARENTS BELOW A CERTAIN INCOME LEVEL, WHETHER OR NOT THEY WORK, WHO SPEND MONEY
ON CHILDCARE SHOULD RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF TAX CREDITS. PARENTS WHO PAY
TOO LITTLE IN TAXES FOR CREDITS TO BE MEANINGFUL, SHOULD RECEIVE ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF CASH PAYMENTS.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 11

TABLE 95

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	55	57	52	56	52	59	46	49	48	55	54	52	66	67	62	56	47	45	53	60	59
DISAGREE	42	39	45	41	42	37	50	49	48	41	42	44	29	29	33	42	48	52	43	37	38
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	4	3	3	5	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	5	4	5	2	5	3	4	2	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -L - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

PROJECT HEAD START SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL 3- AND 4-YEAR OLDS ON A DAY-LONG BASIS, RATHER THAN BEING RESTRICTED TO HALF A DAY AND AVAILABLE TO ONLY ONE OUT OF EVERY FIVE FAMILIES EXCEPT FOR THOSE IN THE LOWEST INCOME BRACKETS.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 12

TABLE 96

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	65	69	63	65	62	65	63	67	65	65	64	64	69	74	63	66	67	65	65	66	64
DISAGREE	30	26	33	30	31	30	32	28	27	30	30	31	28	23	31	30	27	30	30	29	31
NOT SURE/REFUSED	5	5	4	5	7	5	5	5	7	5	5	5	3	3	6	4	6	5	5	5	5
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -M - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
PARENTAL LEAVE OF UP TO 10 WEEKS MUST BE GIVEN LEGAL STATUS, SO THAT PARENTS DON'T GET PENALIZED ON THEIR JOB AS A RESULT OF HAVING CHILDREN AND TAKING TIME OFF TO GET TO KNOW AND CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN BETTER.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 13

TABLE 97

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	83	84	84	84	79	85	83	81	74	79	87	82	89	88	86	86	82	77	82	87	88
DISAGREE	15	15	15	15	19	14	16	17	24	19	12	16	10	12	12	13	17	21	16	13	11
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	*	2	*	1	2	2	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -N - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO INCLUDE PARENTAL LEAVE AS A STANDARD PART OF BENEFITS THAT PARENTS, ESPECIALLY MOTHERS, RECEIVE.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 14

TABLE 98

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	90	90	91	90	88	90	90	91	88	88	91	89	94	88	90	92	90	88	89	95	91
DISAGREE	9	9	9	8	10	8	10	8	11	11	7	9	5	9	7	8	9	12	10	5	7
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	*	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	*	2	*	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -O - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOULD BE USED TO HOUSE CHILDCARE FACILITIES FOR BOTH SCHOOL-AGE AND PRE-KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN, AND SHOULD BE OPEN FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL HOURS. PROGRAMS SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION, AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS FOR FOUR YEAR OLDS.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 15

TABLE 99

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	62	68	55	63	63	64	58	63	59	61	64	60	71	81	65	63	61	61	61	70	67
DISAGREE	36	30	44	35	34	34	41	35	37	38	34	38	25	19	32	36	38	36	37	29	30
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	5	*	3	2	1	3	2	1	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -P - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
A KEY TO WELFARE REFORM IS TO PROVIDE BETTER CHILDCARE FACILITIES WHICH WILL ENABLE MOTHERS ON RELIEF TO GO OUT AND FIND WORK.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 16

TABLE 100

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	88	89	88	87	89	88	88	89	90	85	91	88	89	90	90	88	90	85	88	89	91
DISAGREE	11	10	11	12	10	11	11	10	9	14	8	11	9	9	8	11	9	14	11	10	8
NOT SURE/REFUSED	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	*	2	1	*	1	1	1	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -Q - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO ADOPT FLEX-TIME AND PART-TIME WORK SCHEDULES WITH REAL BENEFITS PROTECTED, AND JOB SHARING AMONG MOTHERS OF NEW CHILDREN.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 17

TABLE 101

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	89	91	89	88	88	88	90	92	93	88	89	88	90	92	87	90	92	90	88	93	88
DISAGREE	9	8	10	10	10	11	9	7	5	11	8	10	8	8	11	8	7	8	10	6	10
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	2	2	1	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -R - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO HELP DEVELOP JOINT COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS, FINANCED AND RUN PARTLY BY THE PUBLIC AND PARTLY BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 18

TABLE 102

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	80	84	77	79	79	78	82	83	85	78	81	79	80	85	77	82	84	79	79	83	81
DISAGREE	19	15	21	19	19	20	17	15	14	20	17	19	18	14	20	18	15	20	20	15	17
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	3	*	1	1	2	2	1
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 -S - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY CHILDCARE SERVICES WHEN THEIR OWN ON-PREMISES CHILDCARE SERVICES BREAK DOWN.

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES -- 19

TABLE 103

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	78	79	76	80	77	79	77	79	78	77	79	77	80	84	81	80	77	72	77	83	80
DISAGREE	20	19	23	19	21	19	21	20	20	21	19	21	19	13	16	19	22	26	21	16	19
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.19 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE %	DISAGREE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
IN ORDER FOR PARENTS TO FEEL CONFIDENT ABOUT THE CARE THEIR CHILDREN RECEIVE, PARENTS MUST PLAY AN IMPORTANT PART. THEIR WISHES SHOULD BE LISTENED TO, AND THEIR VALUES AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES RESPECTED.	97	3	1
PARENTS SHOULD BE ABLE TO CHOOSE AMONG SEVERAL OPTIONS TO DECIDE WHICH CHILDCARE PROGRAM IS BEST SUITED FOR THEIR CHILDREN.	96	3	1
ACTION SHOULD BE TAKEN TO INSURE THAT CHILDCARE FUNDING AT THE STATE LEVEL IS USED MOST EFFICIENTLY, AND THAT LOCAL NEEDS ARE RESPECTED.	95	4	1
QUALITY CHILDCARE SHOULD PROVIDE THE SOCIAL, EDUCATIONAL, AND HEALTH BENEFITS NEEDED AT EACH STAGE OF GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.	91	7	1

Q.19 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
CURRENTLY, CHILDCARE PROVIDERS RECEIVE THE SAME PAY AS PARKING LOT ATTENDANTS. IN ORDER TO ATTRACT HIGHER CALIBER PROVIDERS, TRAINING AND WORKING CONDITIONS NEED TO BE IMPROVED AND WAGES NEED TO BE RAISED.	90	8	2
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO INCLUDE PARENTAL LEAVE AS A STANDARD PART OF BENEFITS THAT PARENTS, ESPECIALLY MOTHERS, RECEIVE.	90	9	2
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO ADOPT FLEX-TIME AND PART-TIME WORK SCHEDULES WITH REAL BENEFITS PROTECTED, AND JOB SHARING AMONG MOTHERS OF NEW CHILDREN.	89	9	2
A KEY TO WELFARE REFORM IS TO PROVIDE BETTER CHILDCARE FACILITIES WHICH WILL ENABLE MOTHERS ON RELIEF TO GO OUT AND FIND WORK.	88	11	1

Q.10 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
THERE MUST BE A JOINT EFFORT BETWEEN PRIVATE EMPLOYERS AND GOVERNMENT ON THE FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL LEVEL TO MEET THIS COUNTRY'S CHILDCARE NEEDS.	87	12	1
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH MINIMUM REGULATORY STANDARDS NECESSARY TO ENSURE CHILDCARE OF AN ACCEPTABLE QUALITY.	85	14	1
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD GIVE STATES FINANCIAL INCENTIVES TO MEET MINIMUM CHILDCARE STANDARDS SUCH AS ADEQUATE TRAINING REQUIREMENTS, ADEQUATE SIZED STAFF, OPTIMUM GROUP SIZE AT A FACILITY, HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, AND ACCESS TO THE CENTER BY PARENTS.	85	13	1
MEANS MUST BE FOUND TO PROVIDE TOP QUALITY CHILDCARE TO ALL CHILDREN REGARDLESS OF THEIR PARENTS' INCOME.	84	15	1

Q.19 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
PARENTAL LEAVE OF UP TO 10 WEEKS MUST BE GIVEN LEGAL STATUS, SO THAT PARENTS DON'T GET PENALIZED ON THEIR JOB AS A RESULT OF HAVING CHILDREN AND TAKING TIME OFF TO GET TO KNOW AND CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN BETTER.	83	16	1
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO HELP DEVELOP JOINT COMMUNITY CARE CENTERS, FINANCED AND RUN PARTLY BY THE PUBLIC AND PARTLY BY THE PRIVATE SECTOR.	80	19	2
EMPLOYERS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY CHILDCARE SERVICES WHEN THEIR OWN ON-PREMISES CHILDCARE SERVICES BREAK DOWN.	78	20	2
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH AND PAY FOR PROGRAMS TO SET UP CHILDCARE CENTERS TO PROVIDE QUALITY DAYCARE FOR CHILDREN.	66	32	2

Q.19 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE %	DISAGREE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
PROJECT HEAD START SHOULD BE EXPANDED AND MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL 3- AND 4-YEAR OLDS ON A DAY-LONG BASIS, RATHER THAN BEING RESTRICTED TO HALF A DAY AND AVAILABLE TO ONLY ONE OUT OF EVERY FIVE FAMILIES EXCEPT FOR THOSE IN THE LOWEST INCOME BRACKETS.	65	30	5
PUBLIC SCHOOLS SHOULD BE USED TO HOUSE CHILDCARE FACILITIES FOR BOTH SCHOOL-AGE AND PRE-KINDERGARTEN CHILDREN, AND SHOULD BE OPEN FOR TWO HOURS BEFORE AND AFTER SCHOOL HOURS. PROGRAMS SHOULD ALSO INCLUDE TRANSPORTATION, AND DEVELOPMENTAL PROGRAMS FOR FOUR YEAR OLDS.	62	36	2

Q.19 - I AM GOING TO READ YOU A SERIES OF STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES IN THIS COUNTRY. FOR EACH ONE, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THAT STATEMENT?....

STATEMENTS ABOUT CHILDCARE ALTERNATIVES (SUMMARY)

	AGREE %	DISAGREE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
NEEDY PARENTS BELOW A CERTAIN INCOME LEVEL, WHETHER OR NOT THEY WORK, WHO SPEND MONEY ON CHILDCARE SHOULD RECEIVE FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF TAX CREDITS. PARENTS WHO PAY TOO LITTLE IN TAXES FOR CREDITS TO BE MEANINGFUL, SHOULD RECEIVE ASSISTANCE IN THE FORM OF CASH PAYMENTS.	55	42	4

Q.20 -A - RECENTLY, SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH
TO HELP FAMILIES IN AMERICA COPE WITH CHILDCARE COSTS AND BURDENS.
WOULD YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE.... THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH,
IN WHICH FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 4 WOULD RECEIVE TAX CREDITS UP TO $1,000,
WITH THE AMOUNT OF CREDIT RECEIVED DECREASING AS THE FAMILY'S INCOME GOES UP.
POOR FAMILIES WHO PAY LITTLE OR NO TAX WOULD RECEIVE REFUNDABLE CREDIT
FOR CHILDCARE EXPENSES.

FAVOR OR OPPOSE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT BUSH

TABLE 104

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
FAVOR	76	77	75	77	72	78	74	71	72	75	76	76	73	80	75	79	76	71	75	79	75
OPPOSE	21	21	23	20	23	20	23	27	24	23	20	21	24	18	22	19	22	26	22	19	21
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	3	2	3	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.20 -B - RECENTLY, SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH TO HELP FAMILIES IN AMERICA COPE WITH CHILDCARE COSTS AND BURDENS. WOULD YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE.... THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS, IN WHICH DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN TO FAMILIES, WHO EARN BELOW THE STATE MEDIAN INCOME, TO PAY FOR CHILDCARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN UP TO AGE 15. THIS ACT WOULD ALSO PROVIDE FUNDING TO UPGRADE SALARIES AND PROVIDE TRAINING FOR CHILDCARE WORKERS, AND MAKE MONEY AVAILABLE FOR LOW COST LOANS TO UPGRADE CHILDCARE FACILITIES SO THAT THEY'LL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS.

FAVOR OR OPPOSE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

TABLE 105

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15, 000 OR LESS	$15, 001 TO $35K	$35, 001 TO $50K	$50, 001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
FAVOR	72	74	70	72	74	76	69	62	62	69	75	70	81	84	76	78	68	57	71	78	77
OPPOSE	26	24	28	27	24	22	28	37	35	29	23	28	18	15	22	21	30	41	27	20	21
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.20 - RECENTLY, SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH TO HELP FAMILIES IN AMERICA COPE WITH CHILDCARE COSTS AND BURDENS. WOULD YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE....

FAVOR OR OPPOSE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY....(SUMMARY)

	FAVOR %	OPPOSE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH, IN WHICH FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN UNDER 4 WOULD RECEIVE TAX CREDITS UP TO $1,000, WITH THE AMOUNT OF CREDIT RECEIVED DECREASING AS THE FAMILY'S INCOME GOES UP. POOR FAMILIES WHO PAY LITTLE OR NO TAX WOULD RECEIVE REFUNDABLE CREDIT FOR CHILDCARE EXPENSES.	76	21	3

Q.20 - RECENTLY, SEVERAL ALTERNATIVE PROGRAMS HAVE BEEN PUT FORTH TO HELP FAMILIES IN AMERICA COPE WITH CHILDCARE COSTS AND BURDENS. WOULD YOU FAVOR OR OPPOSE....

FAVOR OR OPPOSE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY....(SUMMARY)

	FAVOR %	OPPOSE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS, IN WHICH DIRECT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE IS GIVEN TO FAMILIES, WHO EARN BELOW THE STATE MEDIAN INCOME, TO PAY FOR CHILDCARE SERVICES FOR CHILDREN UP TO AGE 15.THIS ACT WOULD ALSO PROVIDE FUNDING TO UPGRADE SALARIES AND PROVIDE TRAINING FOR CHILDCARE WORKERS, AND MAKE MONEY AVAILABLE FOR LOW COST LOANS TO UPGRADE CHILDCARE FACILITIES SO THAT THEY'LL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH LICENSING REQUIREMENTS	72	26	2

Q.21 - IF YOU HAD TO CHOOSE, WOULD YOU PREFER THE TAX CREDIT PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH OR THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS?

PREFER PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT BUSH OR BY DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

TABLE 106

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
TAX CREDITS PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH	49	50	48	50	48	49	51	49	47	51	47	52	28	49	41	50	51	58	49	50	43
PROGRAM PROPOSED BY DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS	41	41	41	39	44	40	41	42	45	39	42	38	62	44	46	41	41	34	40	43	46
NEITHER	4	4	5	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	4	2	3	5	4	2	4
NOT SURE/REFUSED	7	6	7	8	5	8	4	5	4	7	7	7	7	7	8	6	5	3	7	4	7
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.22 -A - HOW WILLING WOULD YOU BE TO SEE TAXES RAISED TO FULLY IMPLEMENT....
THE TAX CREDIT PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH?

WILLINGNESS TO RAISE TAXES TO IMPLEMENT PRESIDENT BUSH'S PROGRAM

TABLE 107

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
VERY WILLING	9	10	7	10	6	8	9	7	16	10	8	9	9	10	8	8	7	15	8	11	7
SOMEWHAT WILLING	43	46	41	42	44	41	48	48	49	42	45	45	28	46	39	46	49	44	42	49	44
NOT VERY WILLING	21	21	24	18	25	22	20	23	17	20	22	21	25	21	19	23	21	19	22	21	19
NOT WILLING AT ALL	24	21	26	26	23	26	22	20	17	26	23	23	35	21	30	22	21	21	26	18	26
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.22 -B - HOW WILLING WOULD YOU BE TO SEE TAXES RAISED TO FULLY IMPLEMENT....
THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS?

WILLINGNESS TO RAISE TAXES TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAM OF DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS

TABLE 108

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
VERY WILLING	12	12	9	14	13	12	9	14	21	13	11	11	21	12	16	10	11	15	11	14	12
SOMEWHAT WILLING	39	41	42	36	39	39	45	37	36	39	40	38	44	44	34	46	42	31	39	44	40
NOT VERY WILLING	20	23	21	18	19	20	20	21	19	18	22	21	10	21	18	21	18	20	20	20	20
NOT WILLING AT ALL	26	22	26	29	28	27	24	27	22	28	24	27	24	21	28	22	27	32	27	21	25
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	3	4	1	2	1	2	1	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.22 - HOW WILLING WOULD YOU BE TO SEE TAXES RAISED TO FULLY IMPLEMENT....
WILLINGNESS TO RAISE TAXES TO IMPLEMENT....(SUMMARY)

	VERY WILLING	SOMEWHAT WILLING	NOT VERY WILLING	NOT WILLING AT ALL	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%	%	%
THE PROGRAM PROPOSED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS	12	39	20	26	2
THE TAX CREDIT PROGRAM PROPOSED BY PRESIDENT ELECT BUSH	9	43	21	24	2

Q.23 -A - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
WITH SOME INITIATIVE, MOST PARENTS CAN FIND RELATIVES OR FRIENDS WHO CAN CARE FOR CHILDREN WHILE THEY ARE AT WORK, MAKING CHILDCARE FACILITIES LARGELY UNNECESSARY.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 1

TABLE 109

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	30	26	31	31	30	35	23	19	12	31	28	29	30	42	34	32	24	19	30	27	29
DISAGREE	69	72	67	67	68	62	76	81	87	67	70	70	66	56	63	67	76	79	68	72	68
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	3	1	2	2	2	1	*	1	2	2	2	3	2	3	1	*	2	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 -B - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER
YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
WITH THE CHANGING AMERICAN ECONOMY, IN WHICH MOST MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES
CAN NO LONGER SURVIVE ON JUST ONE PAYCHECK, CHILDCARE FACILITIES ARE INDISPENSABLE
IF FAMILIES ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 2

TABLE 110

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15, 000 OR LESS	$15, 001 TO $35K	$35, 001 TO $50K	$50, 001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	82	83	82	81	81	80	85	84	86	79	84	83	76	80	80	84	86	84	81	84	80
DISAGREE	16	15	16	17	17	17	14	16	12	19	14	15	21	19	18	15	14	15	17	15	18
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1	2	1	*	1	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 -C - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER
YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
IT IS UNFAIR THAT SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE USED FOR CARE CENTERS
WHICH CATER TO CHILDREN OF TWO-INCOME FAMILIES, WHILE MOTHERS WHO STAY HOME
AND DON'T WORK HAVE NO SUCH SUBSIDIES.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 3

TABLE 111

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	53	51	55	50	57	52	58	55	48	56	50	54	41	60	48	56	60	51	52	59	48
DISAGREE	43	44	41	46	39	44	39	43	48	41	45	42	51	39	46	41	38	48	44	39	45
NOT SURE/REFUSED	4	5	3	3	4	4	2	2	4	3	5	4	8	1	6	3	3	2	4	3	6
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 -D - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER
YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
A $750 TAX CREDIT, WHICH A PARENT COULD USE IN ANY WAY TO MEET CHILDCARE NEEDS,
WILL SOLVE ALMOST ALL CHILDCARE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY WORKING MOTHERS.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 4

TABLE 112

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	33	31	30	38	31	41	23	18	11	32	34	30	47	51	47	31	24	21	33	32	36
DISAGREE	64	66	68	59	65	56	75	79	86	65	63	67	50	47	48	67	74	77	64	65	60
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	3	4	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	2	2	3	2	4
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 -E - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER
YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
SETTING STANDARDS FOR CHILDCARE WILL HELP TO ENSURE THAT ALL FACILITIES
OFFER REASONABLY ACCEPTABLE SERVICES, WHICH WILL ALLOW PARENTS TTL TO PERFORM
THEIR WORK WITH SOME PEACE OF MIND.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 5

TABLE 113

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	89	90	89	89	90	90	91	86	87	88	90	89	93	92	87	91	90	88	89	89	91
DISAGREE	9	8	9	10	9	8	8	14	12	10	8	10	5	6	9	8	9	12	9	10	7
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	4	1	1	*	2	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1066	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 -F - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....
WITHOUT SOME FORM OF SUBSIDIZED QUALITY CHILDCARE, POOR SINGLE MOTHERS WILL REMAIN TRAPPED IN THE WELFARE SYSTEM, AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO BECOME PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE -- 6

TABLE 114

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MID-WEST	SO-UTH	WEST	HIGH SCH-OOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COL-LEGE	COL-LEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FE-MALE	WH-ITE	BL-ACK	HIS-PAN-IC	$15, 000 OR LESS	$15, 001 TO $35K	$35, 001 TO $50K	$50, 001 TO OVER	NON PAR-ENT	PAR-ENT	SIN-GLE FE-MALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
AGREE	72	74	71	71	72	70	73	75	78	72	72	73	65	67	68	73	74	75	71	75	70
DISAGREE	26	24	26	27	26	27	26	24	19	26	25	25	31	28	27	25	25	25	26	25	28
NOT SURE/REFUSED	2	2	3	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	3	2	5	4	5	2	*	1	3	1	2
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	986	1068	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

Q.23 - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE (SUMMARY)

	AGREE %	DISAGREE %	NOT SURE/ REFUSED %
SETTING STANDARDS FOR CHILDCARE WILL HELP TO ENSURE THAT ALL FACILITIES OFFER REASONABLY ACCEPTABLE SERVICES, WHICH WILL ALLOW PARENTS TO PERFORM THEIR WORK WITH SOME PEACE OF MIND.	89	9	2
WITH THE CHANGING AMERICAN ECONOMY, IN WHICH MOST MIDDLE-CLASS FAMILIES CAN NO LONGER SURVIVE ON JUST ONE PAYCHECK, CHILDCARE FACILITIES ARE INDISPENSABLE IF FAMILIES ARE GOING TO CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THEIR STANDARD OF LIVING.	82	16	2
WITHOUT SOME FORM OF SUBSIDIZED QUALITY CHILDCARE, POOR SINGLE MOTHERS WILL REMAIN TRAPPED IN THE WELFARE SYSTEM, AND WILL NOT BE ABLE TO BECOME PRODUCTIVE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.	72	26	2

Q.23 - FOR EACH OF THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS, PLEASE TELL ME WHETHER YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE....

ATTITUDES TOWARD APPROACHES TO CHILDCARE (SUMMARY)

	AGREE	DISAGREE	NOT SURE/ REFUSED
	%	%	%
IT IS UNFAIR THAT SUBSIDIES SHOULD BE USED FOR CARE CENTERS WHICH CATER TO CHILDREN OF TWO-INCOME FAMILIES, WHILE MOTHERS WHO STAY HOME AND DON'T WORK HAVE NO SUCH SUBSIDIES.	53	43	4
A $750 TAX CREDIT WHICH A PARENT COULD USE IN ANY WAY TO MEET CHILDCARE NEEDS, WILL SOLVE ALMOST ALL CHILDCARE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY WORKING MOTHERS	33	64	3
WITH SOME INITIATIVE, MOST PARENTS CAN FIND RELATIVES OR FRIENDS WHO CAN CARE FOR CHILDREN WHILE THEY ARE AT WORK, MAKING CHILDCARE FACILITIES LARGELY UNNECESSARY.	30	69	2

Q.24 - DO YOU THINK IT IS HIGHLY LIKELY, SOMEWHAT LIKELY, SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY, OR HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT MAJOR STEPS WILL BE TAKEN TO PROVIDE BETTER CARE FOR CHILDREN OF WORKING PARENTS DURING PRESIDENT ELECT GEORGE BUSH'S TERM IN OFFICE?

LIKELIHOOD OF MAJOR STEPS TO PROVIDE BETTER CHILDCARE DURING PRESIDENT BUSH'S TERM IN OFFICE

TABLE 115

		REGION				EDUCATION				SEX		RACE			INCOME						
	TOTAL	EAST	MIDWEST	SOUTH	WEST	HIGH SCHOOL GRAD OR LESS	SOME COLLEGE	COLLEGE GRAD	POST GRAD	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	BLACK	HISPANIC	$15,000 OR LESS	$15,001 TO $35K	$35,001 TO $50K	$50,001 TO OVER	NON PARENT	PARENT	SINGLE FEMALE HEAD OF HOLD
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
(BASE : 4020)																					
HIGHLY LIKELY	14	15	11	17	13	15	13	14	12	14	15	15	12	18	16	14	14	15	15	13	14
SOMEWHAT LIKELY	49	50	51	47	51	49	50	50	52	49	50	50	40	55	45	51	51	54	49	52	49
SOMEWHAT UNLIKELY	18	18	21	18	19	16	22	20	22	17	19	18	21	14	16	19	20	19	18	17	19
HIGHLY UNLIKELY	15	14	15	15	16	16	12	14	12	17	13	14	25	12	19	14	14	11	15	17	16
NOT SURE/REFUSED	3	3	2	4	1	3	2	1	2	2	3	3	2	1	4	2	2	1	3	2	3
UNWEIGHTED BASE	4050	988	1068	1230	768	1919	987	680	450	1880	2170	3418	378	254	810	1671	693	649	2041	2009	909

APPENDIX C:

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

TOTAL SAMPLE

LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10111

/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
/
/ Questionnaire No.:__________
/
/________________1-2-3-4-5___
Card Number (6-7)

Study No. 883013 (X-Section)

January 17, 1989

Sample Point No./__/__/__/__/__/__/__/__/
3* 24-25-26-27-28-28-30-31

Time Started:________________A.M./P.M.

Interviewer:____**Date:**__________

Area Code:____________ **Telephone No.:**____
3*(9-11) 3*(12-18))

Hello, I'm ________________________ from Louis Harris and Associates, the national survey research firm in New York. We are conducting a survey on important national issues and want to speak with an adult in this household who is 18 or over. Is that you or someone else?

A. How many adults 18 years of age or older live in this household?

/__/__/ (IF "1", SKIP TO Q.F)
1* (9-10)

B. How many of these are women?

/__/__/
(11-12)

C. INTERVIEWER: SUBTRACT NUMBER OF WOMEN FROM TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS. RECORD NUMBER OF MEN.

/__/__/
(13-14)

IF "0" IN Q.B OR Q.C, READ INSTRUCTION "D". SKIP OTHERS TO "E".

D. ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS ARE SAME SEX: USE RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF SAMPLE CARD. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ________________________."

E. FEMALE(S) AND MALE(S) IN HOUSEHOLD: USE SEX INDICATED ON FRONT OF SAMPLE CARD AND RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF CARD TO DETERMINE WHO YOU SHOULD SPEAK TO. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ________________________."

F. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any children six years of age or younger who are living here with you?

Yes......(15(____-1
No...........____-2
Not sure.....____-3

FROM OBSERVATION: Respondent Sex

Male......(16(____-1
Female........____-2

1. Compared to when you were growing up, would you say that problems relating to (INSERT ITEM) have gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

ROTATE - START AT "X"

	Better	Worse	Stayed the Same	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Crime (17(	3 -1	86 -2	11 -3	* -4
( ) b. Family life (18(	15 -1	52 -2	31 -3	2 -4
( ) c. Lack of job opportunities for women. (19(	82 -1	5 -2	12 -3	1 -4
( ) d. Poverty (20(	23 -1	46 -2	29 -3	2 -4
( ) e. Unemployment (21(	38 -1	34 -2	25 -3	3 -4
( ) f. The quality of education (22(	41 -1	39 -2	18 -3	2 -4
( ) g. Children (23(	11 -1	65 -2	22 -3	2 -4

2. As a society, do you think the United States devotes too much, too little, or about the right amount of effort to the problems of (INSERT ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Too Much	Too Little	Right Amount	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The elderly (24(	2 -1	72 -2	24 -3	2 -4
( ) b. Children (25(	4 -1	63 -2	30 -3	3 -4
( ) c. Minorities (26(	18 -1	42 -2	35 -3	5 -4
( ) d. Women (27(	10 -1	33 -2	53 -3	4 -4
( ) e. The poor (28(	6 -1	73 -2	19 -3	2 -4

3. How many American children (INSERT ITEM) -- most, some, few or hardly any?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Most	Some	Few	Hardly Any	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Get a good education (29(	34 -1	39 -2	22 -3	4 -4	1 -5
( ) b. Get medical treatment when needed.. (30(	44 -1	34 -2	18 -3	3 -4	1 -5
( ) c. Have loving parents (31(	47 -1	35 -2	14 -3	2 -4	2 -5
( ) d. Are basically happy (32(	42 -1	38 -2	15 -3	4 -4	1 -5
( ) e. Live in safe neighborhoods (33(	30 -1	40 -2	21 -3	8 -4	1 -5
( ) f. Receive quality child care while their parents are at work (34(	25 -1	39 -2	27 -3	7 -4	2 -5

4. How well (INSERT ITEM) are children in America today -- very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Well	Somewhat Well	Not Very Well	Not Well At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. Educated...............(35(	13 -1	57 -2	25 -3	6 -4	* -5
( ) 2. Cared for..............(36(	17 -1	65 -2	14 -3	3 -4	1 -5

5. Is it your impression that most women of child-bearing age continue to work while bearing and raising children, or not?

Yes, most women continue to work and bear and raise children..(37(89 -1
No, most do not.. 9 -2
Not sure/refused... 2 -3

6. To what degree do you personally accept the practice of a woman continuing to work, while bearing and raising children -- do you accept it completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

Completely........(38(34 -1
Somewhat.............. 42 -2
Not very much......... 15 -3
Not at all............ 8 -4
Not sure/refused...... 1 -5

7. In order to provide loving care for their children, yet remain productive members of the work force, women in many families continue to work while raising children. Do you feel (READ EACH ITEM) need a lot of help, some help, not very much help, or not much help at all?

DO NOT ROTATE

	A Lot	Some	Not Very Much	Not Much At All	Not Sure/ Refused
a. Women..........................(39(	44 -1	49 -2	2 -3	3 -4	2 -5
b. Men............................(40(	28 -1	55 -2	9 -3	7 -4	1 -5

8. Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?

Yes, works..............(41(65 -1
No, do not work............. 35 -2
Not sure/refused............ * -3

IF CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER IN Q.F, ASK Q.9. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO Q.18.

9. Who in your household works full or part-time outside the home - the male spouse, the female spouse, or both the male and female spouse? (SINGLE RECORD BELOW)

Male spouse...........(42(40 -1
Female spouse............. 9 -2
Both...................... 44 -3
Other (vol.).............. 2 -4
None (vol.)............... 5 -5
Not sure/refused.......... * -6

10a. During working hours, are your children age 6 or under, cared for (INSERT ITEM), or not?

DO NOT ROTATE

		Q.10a		
		Yes	No	Not Sure/ Refused
a. At home by their mother	(43(	53 -1	47 -2	* -3
b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative	(44(	39 -1	60 -2	1 -3
c. At home by a non-relative	(45(	15 -1	85 -2	* -3
d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative	(46(	25 -1	75 -2	* -3
e. In another home by a non-relative	(47(	21 -1	79 -2	* -3
f. In an organized day care or group care center	(48(	22 -1	78 -2	* -3
g. In a nursery school or preschool facility	(49(	25 -1	75 -2	* -3
h. In a kindergarten or grade school	(50(	39 -1	61 -2	* -3

READ Q.10B, 10C, 10D IN SEQUENCE

10b. How effective is being cared for (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to serving the children's best interestsand security -- is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10c. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to giving the parents peace of mind and the confidence needed to do their job - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10d. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) as a real solution to the problem of child care - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"	Very Effec	Somewhat Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec- at All	Not Sure/ Refused	Very Effec	Somewhat Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused	Very Effec	Somewhat Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. At home by their mother...	(51) 82 -1	15 -2	1 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(59) 80 -1	17 -2	2 -3	1 -4	* -5	(67) 69 -1	23 -2	5 -3	1 -4	2 5
( ) b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative..................	(52) 62 -1	33 -2	3 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(60) 68 -1	27 -2	2 -3	1 -4	2 -5	(68) 51 -1	38 -2	8 -3	2 -4	1 -5
( ) c. At home by a non-relative.	(53) 18 -1	52 -2	21 -3	8 -4	1 -5	(61) 18 -1	55 -2	20 -3	6 -4	1 -5	(69) 15 -1	50 -2	24 -3	10 -4	1 -5
( ) d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative..................	(54) 38 -1	51 -2	7 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(62) 46 -1	47 -2	5 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(70) 31 -1	51 -2	14 -3	4 -4	* -5
( ) e. In another home by a non-relative..................	(55) 14 -1	48 -2	27 -3	10 -4	1 -5	(63) 16 -1	49 -2	25 -3	9 -4	1 -5	(71) 12 -1	46 -2	28 -3	13 -4	1 -5
( ) f. In an organized day care or group care center......	(56) 25 -1	52 -2	15 -3	6 -4	2 -5	(64) 25 -1	52 -2	15 -3	5 -4	3 -5	(72) 23 -1	52 -2	18 -3	6 -4	1 -5
( ) g. In a nursery school pre-school facility...........	(57) 32 -1	54 -2	9 -3	3 -4	2 -5	(65) 32 -1	55 -2	9 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(73) 27 -1	53 -2	14 -3	4 -4	2 -5
( ) h. In a kindergarten or grade school	(58) 45 -1	46 -2	5 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(66) 45 -1	47 -2	5 -3	2 -4	1 -5	(74) 34 -1	50 -2	11 -3	4 -4	1 -5

11. Now if you had to choose, other than a day care center, which one of the following would you choose for your child -- having a neighbor take care of the child, using day care with up to six children cared for in another family's home, having a relative care for the child, or some other form of child care? SINGLE RECORD

Having a neighbor take care of the child...	(75) 6	-1
Using day care..................................	13	-2
Having a relative care for the child..........	75	-3
Other (SPECIFY)________________________	6	-4
Not sure/refused................................	*	-5

12a. If you were to choose an organized day care center, nursery school or preschool facility, would (READ EACH ITEM) be a important consideration, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

12b. Which one or two of these is most important? (IF NECESSARY READ LIST)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"	12a						12b
	Very important	Somewhat Impor.	Not Very Impor.	Not Impor. At All	Not Applicable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused	Most Important
( ) a. Convenience to where you live........................(76(	50 -1	42 -2	7 -3	2 -4	* -5	* -6	(13(8 -1
( ) b. Convenience to where you work........................(77(	41 -1	44 -2	9 -3	4 -4	1 -5	1 -6	4 -2
( ) c. The quality of people running the center..........(78(	97 -1	3 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	- -6	54 -3
( ) d. The hours that the center is open.....................(79(	72 -1	24 -2	2 -3	1 -4	* -5	1 -6	4 -4
( ) e. Programs that emphasize socializing and self-directed play, rather than formal learning.............(80(	55 -1	38 -2	5 -3	2 -4	* -5	* -6	9 -5
( ) f. The quality of the facilities available............2*(08(	86 -1	13 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	1 -6	15 -6
( ) g. The cost involved relative to what you can afford......(09(	61 -1	31 -2	4 -3	3 -4	* -5	1 -6	10 -7
( ) h. The effect on your child's morale and sense of security(10(	94 -1	5 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	1 -6	33 -8
( ) i. How much you are relieved or worried by leaving your child at that facility......(11(	90 -1	9 -2	1 -3	* -4	* -5	* -6	9 -9
( ) j. The reliability of the people running the center..........(12(	97 -1	3 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	- -6	(14(32 -0
k. Not sure/refused............	xxxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	xxxxxxxxxxxx	1 -1

13. How much money does your household spend per month on child care? (ROUND OFF TO NEAREST DOLLAR/NOT APPLICABLE=9999)

/__/_1/_9/_0/ = MEAN Not applicable = 9999
(15-18) Not sure/refused = 8

14. How satisfied are you with (READ EACH ITEM) of the child care you can get -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Satis-fied	Some-what Satis-fied	Some what Dissat-isfied	Very Dissat-isfied	Not Appli-cable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. The cost..............(19(	45 -1	34 -2	9 -3	5 -4	4 -5	3 -6
( ) 2. The availability......(20(	45 -1	33 -2	13 -3	6 -4	3 -5	* -6
( ) 3. The quality...........(21(	50 -1	33 -2	9 -3	3 -4	3 -5	2 -6
( ) 4. The reliability.......(22(	54 -1	32 -2	7 -3	3 -4	3 -5	1 -6

IF RESPONDENT "WORKS" IN Q.8 ASK Q.15A. SKIP OTHERS TO Q.16

15a. If you were to (INSERT ITEM) do you think you would be seen by others at work as being not able to cope, or not?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Yes, seen that Way	No, not seen that Way	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. Take a parental leave of absence..................(23(	25 -1	71 -2	4 -3
( ) 2. Let it be known you need child care...............(24(	12 -1	85 -2	3 -3

15b. How necessary and desirable do you feel it is to have working parents take parental leave time off to be with the child, when the parents have a new baby -- very necessary and desirable, somewhat, not much, or not necessary and desirable at all?

Very necessary and desirable ....(25(	82 -1
Somewhat.................................	15 -2
Not much.................................	1 -3
Not very necessary or desirable at all........	2 -4
Not sure/refused..........................	* -5

15c. Do your co-workers think it is -- very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all that they have proper child care for their children?

Very important.....................(26(	78 -1
Somewhat important....................	17 -2
Not very important....................	2 -3
Not important at all..................	1 -4
Not sure/refused......................	2 -5

15d. Do you feel that your chances for raises and promotions are adversely affected because of time you have to take off, or extra hours you're unable to work, to care for your children, or don't you feel this way?

Yes, adversely affected...............(27(33 -1
No, not adversely affected................ 64 -2
Not applicable (vol.)..................... 3 -3
Not sure/refused.......................... * -4

15e. Do you feel that your employer makes adequate provisions for both the regular and emergency needs of working parents, or not?

Yes, makes adequate provision..........(28(73 -1
No, doesn't............................ 24 -2
Not sure/refused....................... 3 -3

16. Who makes most of the decisions regarding child care -- yourself, your spouse, or do you share decisions equally?

Make most decisions yourself............(29(28 -1
Spouse makes most decisions................. 7 -2
Share responsibilities equally.............. 64 -3
Someone else makes most decisions (vol.).... * -4
Not sure/refused............................ 1 -5

17. As far as you are concerned is the current system of child care in this country working very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all?

Very well...............................(30(8 -1
Somewhat well............................ 53 -2
Not very well............................ 28 -3
Not well at all.......................... 10 -4
Not sure/refused......................... 1 -5

ASK EVERYONE

18. Who should run an information program which would enable parents to make full and informed child care decisions -- the federal government, state government, local government, or private employers? (SINGLE RECORD)

Federal government.....................(31(18 -1
State government........................ 23 -2
Local government........................ 25 -3
Private employers....................... 25 -4
All (vol.).............................. 3 -5
None (vol.)............................. 2 -6
Not sure/refused........................ 4 -7

19. I am going to read you a series of statements about child care alternatives in this country. For each one, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. Quality child care should provide the social, educational, and health benefits needed at each stage of growth and development	(32(	91 -1	7 -2	2 -3
( ) b. There must be a joint effort between private employers and government on the federal, state, and local level to meet this country's child care needs	(33(	87 -1	12 -2	1 -3
( ) c. Means must be found to provide top quality child care to all children regardless of their parents' income	(34(	84 -1	15 -2	1 -3
( ) d. In order for parents to feel confident about the care their children receive, parents must play an important part, their wishes should be listened to, and their values and cultural differences respected	(35(	97 -1	3 -2	* -3
( ) e. Parents should be able to choose among several options to decide which child care program is best suited for their children	(36(	96 -1	3 -2	1 -3
( ) f. Action should be taken to insure that child care funding at the state level is used most efficiently, and that local needs are respected	(37(	95 -1	4 -2	1 -3
( ) g. Currently, child care providers receive the same pay as parking lot attendants. In order to attract higher caliber providers, training and working conditions need to be improved and wages need to be raised	(38(	90 -1	8 -2	2 -3
( ) h. The federal government should establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to ensure child care of an acceptable quality	(39(	85 -1	14 -2	1 -3
( ) i. The federal government should give states financial incentives to meet minimum child care standards such as adequate training requirements, adequate sized staff, optimum group size at a facility, health and safety requirements, and access to the center by parents	(40(	85 -1	13 -2	2 -3
( ) j. The federal government should establish and pay for programs to set up child care centers to provide quality day care for children	(41(	66 -1	32 -2	2 -3
( ) k. Needy parents below a certain income level, whether or not they work, who spend money on child care should receive financial assistance in the form of tax credits. Parents who pay too little in taxes for credits to be meaningful, should receive assistance in the form of cash payments	(42(	55 -1	42 -2	3 -3

Q.19 con't

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) l. Project Head Start should be expanded and made available to all 3- and 4-year olds on a day-long basis, rather than being restricted to half a day and available to only one out of every five families except for those in the lowest income brackets..(43(	65 -1	30 -2	5 -3
( ) m. Parental leave of up to 10 weeks must be given legal status, so that parents don't get penalized on their job as a result of having children and taking time off to get to know and care for their children better............................(44(	83 -1	15 -2	2 -3
( ) n. Employers should be encouraged to include parental leave as a standard part of benefits that parents, especially mothers, receive...(45(	90 -1	9 -2	1 -3
( ) o. Public schools should be used to house child care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children, and should be open for two hours before and after school hours. Programs should also include transportation, and developmental programs for four year olds.........................(46(	62 -1	36 -2	2 -3
( ) p A key to welfare reform is to provide better child care facilities which will enable mothers on relief to go out and find work...(47(	88 -1	11 -2	1 -3
( ) q. Employers should be encouraged to adopt flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected, and job sharing among mothers of new children.....................(48(	89 -1	9 -2	2 -3
( ) r. Employers should be encouraged to help develop joint community care centers, financed and run partly by the public and partly by the private sector.............................(49(	80 -1	19 -2	1 -3
( ) s. Employers should be encouraged to provide emergency child-care services when their own on-premises child care services break down...(50(	78 -1	20 -2	2 -3

20. Recently, several alternative programs have been put forth to help families in America cope with child care costs and burdens. Would you favor or oppose (READ EACH ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. The program proposed by President Elect Bush, in which families with children under 4 would receive tax credits up to $1,000, with the amount of credit received decreasing as the family's income goes up. Poor families who pay little or no tax would receive refundable credit for child care expenses.(51(	76 -1	21 -2	3 -3
( ) b. The program proposed by the Democrats in Congress, in which direct financial assistance is given to families, who earn below the state median income, to pay for child care services for children up to age 15. This act would also provide funding to upgrade salaries and provide training for child care workers, and make money available for low cost loans to upgrade child-care facilities so that they'll be in compliance with licensing requirements................................(52(	72 -1	26 -2	2 -3

21. If you had to choose, would you prefer the tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush or the program proposed by the Democrats in Congress?

Tax credits proposed by President Elect Bush...(53(49 -1
Program proposed by Democrats in Congress.......... 41 -2
Neither (vol.).................................. 4 -3
Not sure/refused................................ 6 -4

22. How willing would you be to see taxes raised to fully implement (READ EACH ITEM) -- very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not willing at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Not Very Willing	Not Willing At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush..............(54(	9 -1	43 -2	21 -3	24 -4	3 -5
( ) b. The Program proposed by the Democrats in Congress.........................(55(	12 -1	39 -2	20 -3	26 -4	3 -5

23. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. With some initiative, most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children while they are at work, making child care facilities largely unnecessary..(56(	30 -1	69 -2	1 -3
( ) b. With the changing American economy, in which most middle-class families can no longer survive on just one paycheck, child care facilities are indispensable if families are going to continue to maintain their standard of living..(57(	82 -1	16 -2	2 -3
( ) c. It is unfair that subsidies should be used for care centers which cater to children of two-income families, while mothers who stay home and don't work have no such subsidies...(58(	53 -1	43 -2	4 -3
( ) d. A $750 tax credit, which a parent could use in any way to meet child care needs, will solve almost all child care problems encountered by working mothers.................(59(	33 -1	64 -2	3 -3
( ) e. Setting standards for child care will help to ensure that all facilities offer reasonably acceptable services, which which will allow parents to perform their work with some peace of mind..(60(	89 -1	9 -2	2 -3
( ) f. Without some form of subsidized quality child care, poor single mothers will remain trapped in the welfare system, and will not be able to become productive members of society...(61(	72 -1	26 -2	2 -3

24. Do you think it is highly likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or highly unlikely that major steps will be taken to provide better care for children of working parents during President-elect George Bush's term in office?

Highly likely.............(62(14 -1
Somewhat likely............... 49 -2
Somewhat unlikely............. 18 -3
Highly unlikely............... 15 -4
Not sure/refused.............. 4 -5

F1. What type of work does the main wage earner of this household do?

ASK FOR JOB TITLE AND MAIN DUTIES -- DESCRIBE IN DETAIL:

Professional	13
Manager, official	8
Proprietor (small business)	5
Clerical worker	8
Sales worker	5
Skilled craftsman, foreman	11
Operative, unskilled laborer (except farm)	13
Service worker	7
Farmer, farm manager, farm laborer	2
Student	1
Housewife	*
Military service	1
Unemployed	1
Retired	22
Welfare	*
Disabled	1
Other (SPECIFY): ____________________	-
Not sure	1

4*(30-31)

F2. How old are you? IF HESITANT, READ LIST

18 to 20..........(63(	6	-1
21 to 24	8	-2
25 to 29	12	-3
30 to 34	11	-4
35 to 39	10	-5
40 to 44	9	-6
45 to 49	6	-7
50 to 64	18	-8
65 to 74	15	-9
75 and over	6	-0
Not sure/refused..(64(	1	-1

F3. What is the last year of school you have completed?

Less than high school (grades 1-11)...(65(	24	-1
High school graduate (grade 12)	39	-2
Some college (grades 13-15)	19	-3
College graduate (grade 16)	11	-4
Post graduate (grade 17 and over)	7	-5
Not sure/refused	*	-6

*INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR LAST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND CODE INTO APPROPRIATE CATEGORY

F4. Are you a member of a labor union, or is anyone else in this household a member of a labor union? (IF "YES":) Can you tell me who that person is?
MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY

Self is member..................(66(12-1
Other is member.................... 7-2
No union member in household......... 80-3
Not sure/refused.................... 1-4

F5a. With which religious group do you identify? Would you describe yourself as Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or what?

INTERVIEWER

NOTE:

Protestant............(67(63-1 (ASK Q.F5b)

Catholic.................... 26-2
Jewish...................... 2-3
Other (SPECIFY):
(SKIP TO Q.F6)
__________________________.. 3-4
None (vol.)................ 5-5
Not sure/refused........... 1-6

CODE AS "PROTESTANT"
- Baptist
- "Born-Again"
- "Christian" (UNSPEC.)
- Church of Christ
- Congregational
- Episcopalian
- "Fundamentalist"
- Latter-Day Saint/Mormon
- Lutheran
- Methodist
- Pentecostal
- Presbyterian
- Unitarian
- United Church of Christ

CODE AS "OTHER" AND SPECIFY:
- Christian Scientist
- Greek/Russian Orthodox
- Jehovah's Witness
- 7th Day Adventist

F5b. Do you belong to or attend in person, watch on television, listen on radio, or receive literature from any evangelical church or preacher?
MULTIPLE RECORD

Belong to/attend in person...(68(21 -1
Watch on television.............. 15 -2
Listen on radio.................. 9 -3
Receive literature............... 12 -4
Do not do these things........... 65 -5
Not sure/refused................. 1 -6

F6. How would you describe your own personal political philosophy -- conservative, moderate, or liberal?

Conservative........(69(38 -1
Moderate................ 41 -2
Liberal.................. 16 -3
Not sure/refused........ 5 -4

F7. Did you vote in the 1988 presidential election when just under half of the voters came out to vote, or didn't you get around to voting then?

Voted...............(70(70 -1
Didn't get to vote...... 29 -2
Not sure/refused........ 1 -3

F8. Regardless of how you might vote, what do you usually consider yourself -- a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?

Republican........(71(30-1
Democrat.............. 41-2
Independent........... 23-3
Other (vol.).......... 2-4
Not sure/refused...... 4-5

ASK Q.F9 IF "VOTED" IN Q.F7. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.F10

F9. In the 1988 election for president, did you vote for Bush the Republican or for Dukakis the Democrat?

Bush.............(72(51-1
Dukakis.............. 41-2
Other (vol.)......... 2-3
Not sure/refused..... 6-4

F10. Which of the following income categories best describes your total 1987 household income? Was it (READ LIST)?

$7,500 or less...........(73(10 -1
$7,501 to $15,000............ 15 -2
$15,001 to $25,000........... 22 -3
$25,001 to $35,000........... 19 -4
$35,001 to $50,000........... 14 -5
$50,001 to $75,000........... 8 -6
$75,001-$100,000............. 3 -7
$100,001 or over............. 3 -8
Not sure/refused............. 6 -9

INTERVIEWER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE TAXES FROM ALL SOURCES -- IF UNSURE OF 1987 INCOME, PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

F11. Are you of Hispanic origin or descent, or not?

Yes, of Hispanic origin.......(74(6 -1
No, not of Hispanic origin........ 91 -2
Not sure/refused.................. 3 -3

F12. Do you consider yourself white, black, Asian, or what?

White	(75(	85	-1
Black		11	-2
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	-3
American Indian or Alaskan native		1	-4
Not sure/refused		2	-5

F13. How many children 6 years old and under do you have living with you in your household?

F14. How many children older than 6 but younger than 18 do you have living with you in your household?

	Q.F13			Q.F14	
None	(76(	79	-1	(77(72	-1
1		12	-2	16	-2
2		7	-3	8	-3
3		1	-4	3	-4
4		*	-5	*	-5
5		*	-6	*	-6
6 or more		*	-7	*	-7
Not sure/refused		1	-8	1	-8

F15. And are you single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated?

Single	(78(	20	-1
Married		61	-2
Widowed		9	-3
Divorced		7	-4
Separated		2	-5
Not sure/refused		1	-6

ASK Q.16 IF RESPONDENT FEMALE AND "HAS A CHILD 6 OR UNDER" IN Q.F. OTHERS THANKS AND TERMINATE.

F16. During your most recent pregnancy, how many months were you pregnant when you first saw a doctor?

Never saw a doctor	(79(	3	-1
One to three months		85	-2
Four to five months		6	-3
Six to seven months		1	-4
Eight to nine months		1	-5
Not Applicable		2	-6
Not sure/refused		2	-7

That completes the interview. Thank you very much for your cooperation!

TIME ENDED:____________________A.M/P.M

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NON-PARENTS ONLY

LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10111

/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
/
/ Questionnaire No.:________
/
/________ 1-2-3-4-5
Card Number (6-7)

Study No. 883013 (X-Section)

January 17, 1989

Sample Point No./ / / / / / / / /
3* 24-25-26-27-28-28-30-31

Time Started:______________A.M./P.M.

Interviewer:____Date:__________

Area Code:____________ Telephone No.:____________________________________
3*(9-11) 3*(12-18))

Hello, I'm ____________________ from Louis Harris and Associates, the national survey research firm in New York. We are conducting a survey on important national issues and want to speak with an adult in this household who is 18 or over. Is that you or someone else?

A. How many adults 18 years of age or older live in this household?

/ / / (IF "1", SKIP TO Q.F)
1* (9-10)

B. How many of these are women?

/ / /
(11-12)

C. INTERVIEWER: SUBTRACT NUMBER OF WOMEN FROM TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS. RECORD NUMBER OF MEN.

/ / /
(13-14)

IF "0" IN Q.B OR Q.C, READ INSTRUCTION "D". SKIP OTHERS TO "E".

D. ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS ARE SAME SEX: USE RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF SAMPLE CARD. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ____________________."

E. FEMALE(S) AND MALE(S) IN HOUSEHOLD: USE SEX INDICATED ON FRONT OF SAMPLE CARD AND RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF CARD TO DETERMINE WHO YOU SHOULD SPEAK TO. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ________________________."

F. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any children six years of age or younger who are living here with you?

Yes......(15(____-1
No...........____-2
Not sure.....____-3

FROM OBSERVATION: Respondent Sex

Male......(16(____-1
Female........____-2

1. Compared to when you were growing up, would you say that problems relating to (INSERT ITEM) have gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

ROTATE - START AT "X"

	Better	Worse	Stayed the Same	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Crime.............................(17(	3 -1	86 -2	11 -3	* -4
( ) b. Family life.......................(18(	15 -1	53 -2	31 -3	1 -4
( ) c. Lack of job opportunities for women.(19(	83 -1	5 -2	11 -3	1 -4
( ) d. Poverty...........................(20(	24 -1	45 -2	28 -3	3 -4
( ) e. Unemployment......................(21(	40 -1	33 -2	24 -3	3 -4
( ) f. The quality of education..........(22(	41 -1	39 -2	18 -3	2 -4
( ) g. Children..........................(23(	10 -1	66 -2	21 -3	3 -4

2. As a society, do you think the United States devotes too much, too little, or about the right amount of effort to the problems of (INSERT ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Too Much	Too Little	Right Amount	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The elderly.......................(24(	2 -1	71 -2	25 -3	2 -4
( ) b. Children..........................(25(	5 -1	61 -2	31 -3	3 -4
( ) c. Minorities........................(26(	19 -1	41 -2	36 -3	4 -4
( ) d. Women.............................(27(	11 -1	32 -2	53 -3	4 -4
( ) e. The poor..........................(28(	6 -1	72 -2	19 -3	3 -4

3. How many American children (INSERT ITEM) -- most, some, few or hardly any?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Most	Some	Few	Hardly Any	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Get a good education..............(29(	35 -1	39 -2	21 -3	4 -4	1 -5
( ) b. Get medical treatment when needed..(30(	44 -1	34 -2	17 -3	3 -4	2 -5
( ) c. Have loving parents................(31(	46 -1	35 -2	14 -3	2 -4	3 -5
( ) d. Are basically happy................(32(	41 -1	39 -2	15 -3	4 -4	1 -5
( ) e. Live in safe neighborhoods.........(33(	30 -1	39 -2	21 -3	8 -4	2 -5
( ) f. Receive quality child care while their parents are at work..........(34(	24 -1	39 -2	26 -3	7 -4	4 -5

4. How well (INSERT ITEM) are children in America today -- very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Very Well	Somewhat Well	Not Very Well	Not Well At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. Educated..............	(35(	13 -1	55 -2	25 -3	6 -4	1 -5
( ) 2. Cared for.............	(36(	17 -1	64 -2	14 -3	3 -4	2 -5

5. Is it your impression that most women of child-bearing age continue to work while bearing and raising children, or not?

Yes, most women continue to work and bear and raise children..(37(89 -1
No, most do not.. 9 -2
Not sure/refused... 2 -3

6. To what degree do you personally accept the practice of a woman continuing to work, while bearing and raising children -- do you accept it completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

Completely........(38(33 -1
Somewhat.............. 43 -2
Not very much......... 15 -3
Not at all............ 9 -4
Not sure/refused...... * -5

7. In order to provide loving care for their children, yet remain productive members of the work force, women in many families continue to work while raising children. Do you feel (READ EACH ITEM) need a lot of help, some help, not very much help, or not much help at all?

DO NOT ROTATE

		A Lot	Some	Not Very Much	Not Much At All	Not Sure/ Refused
a. Women..........................	(39(	42 -1	51 -2	2 -3	4 -4	1 -5
b. Men............................	(40(	27 -1	56 -2	8 -3	7 -4	2 -5

8. Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?

Yes, works..............(41(63 -1
No, do not work............ 37 -2
Not sure/refused........... * -3

IF CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER IN Q.F, ASK Q.9. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO Q.18.

9. Who in your household works full or part-time outside the home - the male spouse, the female spouse, or both the male and female spouse? (SINGLE RECORD BELOW)

Male spouse...........(42(____-1
Female spouse.............____-2
Both......................____-3
Other (vol.)..............____-4
None (vol.)...............____-5
Not sure/refused..........____-6

10a. During working hours, are your children age 6 or under, cared for (INSERT ITEM), or not?

DO NOT ROTATE

		Q.10a		
		Yes	No	Not Sure/ Refused
a. At home by their mother..............................	(43(	____-1	____-2	____-3
b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative..	(44(	____-1	____-2	____-3
c. At home by a non-relative...........................	(45(	____-1	____-2	____-3
d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative..	(46(	____-1	____-2	____-3
e. In another home by a non-relative..................	(47(	____-1	____-2	____-3
f. In an organized day care or group care center........	(48(	____-1	____-2	____-3
g. In a nursery school or preschool facility............	(49(	____-1	____-2	____-3
h. In a kindergarten or grade school....................	(50(	____-1	____-2	____-3

READ Q.10B, 10C, 10D IN SEQUENCE

10b. How effective is being cared for (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to serving the children's best interestsand security -- is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10c. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to giving the parents peace of mind and the confidence needed to do their job - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10d. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) as a real solution to the problem of child care - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec- at All	Not Sure/ Refused		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. At home by their mother...	(51(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(59(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(67(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative..................	(52(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(60(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(68(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) c. At home by a non-relative.	(53(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(61(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(69(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative..................	(54(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(62(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(70(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) e. In another home by a non-relative..................	(55(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(63(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(71(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) f. In an organized day care or group care center......	(56(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(64(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(72(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) g. In a nursery school pre-school facility...........	(57(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(65(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(73(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5
( ) h. In a kindergarten or grade school	(58(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	(66(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5	(74(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	___-5

11. Now if you had to choose, other than a day care center, which one of the following would you choose for your child -- having a neighbor take care of the child, using day care with up to six children cared for in another family's home, having a relative care for the child, or some other form of child care? SINGLE RECORD

Having a neighbor take care of the child...(75(____-1
Using day care................................____-2
Having a relative care for the child..........____-3
Other (SPECIFY)________________________________-4
Not sure/refused..............................____-5

12a. If you were to choose an organized day care center, nursery school or preschool facility, would (READ EACH ITEM) be a important consideration, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

12b. Which one or two of these is most important? (IF NECESSARY READ LIST)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	12a						12b
	Very important	Somewhat Impor.	Not Very Impor.	Not Impor. At All	Not Applicable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused	Most Important
( ) a. Convenience to where you live........................(76(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	(13(___-1
( ) b. Convenience to where you work........................(77(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-2
( ) c. The quality of people running the center..........(78(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-3
( ) d. The hours that the center is open.....................(79(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-4
( ) e. Programs that emphasize socializing and self-directed play, rather than formal learning.............(80(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-5
( ) f. The quality of the facilities available............2*(08(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-6
( ) g. The cost involved relative to what you can afford......(09(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-7
( ) h. The effect on your child's morale and sense of security(10(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-8
( ) i. How much you are relieved or worried by leaving your child at that facility......(11(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	___-9
( ) j. The reliability of the people running the center..........(12(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	___-6	(14(___-0
k. Not sure/refused............xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx							___-1

13. How much money does your household spend per month on child care? (ROUND OFF TO NEAREST DOLLAR/NOT APPLICABLE=9999)

/__/__/__/__/
(15-18)

Not applicable = 9999
Not sure/refused = 8

14. How satisfied are you with (READ EACH ITEM) of the child care you can get -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Some what Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Applicable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. The cost..............(19(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
( ) 2. The availability......(20(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
( ) 3. The quality...........(21(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6
( ) 4. The reliability.......(22(	____-1	____-2	____-3	____-4	____-5	____-6

IF RESPONDENT "WORKS" IN Q.8 ASK Q.15A. SKIP OTHERS TO Q.16

15a. If you were to (INSERT ITEM) do you think you would be seen by others at work as being not able to cope, or not?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Yes, seen that Way	No, not seen that Way	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. Take a parental leave of absence..................(23(	____-1	____-2	____-3
( ) 2. Let it be known you need child care...............(24(	____-1	____-2	____-3

15b. How necessary and desirable do you feel it is to have working parents take parental leave time off to be with the child, when the parents have a new baby -- very necessary and desirable, somewhat, not much, or not necessary and desirable at all?

Very necessary and desirable ....(25(____-1
Somewhat.................................____-2
Not much.................................____-3
Not very necessary or desirable at all.......____-4
Not sure/refused.............................____-5

15c. Do your co-workers think it is -- very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all that they have proper child care for their children?

Very important.....................(26(____-1
Somewhat important..................... ____-2
Not very important......................____-3
Not important at all....................____-4
Not sure/refused........................____-5

15d. Do you feel that your chances for raises and promotions are adversely affected because of time you have to take off, or extra hours you're unable to work, to care for your children, or don't you feel this way?

Yes, adversely affected..............(27(____-1
No, not adversely affected...............____-2
Not applicable (vol.)....................____-3
Not sure/refused.........................____-4

15e. Do you feel that your employer makes adequate provisions for both the regular and emergency needs of working parents, or not?

Yes, makes adequate provision..........(28(____-1
No, doesn't..............................____-2
Not sure/refused.........................____-3

16. Who makes most of the decisions regarding child care -- yourself, your spouse, or do you share decisions equally?

Make most decisions yourself............(29(____-1
Spouse makes most decisions.................____-2
Share responsibilities equally..............____-3
Someone else makes most decisions (vol.)....____-4
Not sure/refused............................____-5

17. As far as you are concerned is the current system of child care in this country working very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all?

Very well...............................(30(____-1
Somewhat well...............................____-2
Not very well...............................____-3
Not well at all.............................____-4
Not sure/refused............................____-5

ASK EVERYONE
18. Who should run an information program which would enable parents to make full and informed child care decisions -- the federal government, state government, local government, or private employers? (SINGLE RECORD)

Federal government.....................(31(17 -1
State government.......................... 22 -2
Local government.......................... 25 -3
Private employers......................... 25 -4
All (vol.)................................ 3 -5
None (vol.)............................... 3 -6
Not sure/refused.......................... 5 -7

19. I am going to read you a series of statements about child care alternatives in this country. For each one, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

			Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( )	a.	Quality child care should provide the social, educational, and health benefits needed at each stage of growth and development..	(32(90 -1	8 -2	2 -3
( )	b.	There must be a joint effort between private employers and government on the federal, state, and local level to meet this country's child care needs................	(33(86 -1	13 -2	1 -3
( )	c.	Means must be found to provide top quality child care to all children regardless of their parents' income........	(34(82 -1	17 -2	1 -3
( )	d.	In order for parents to feel confident about the care their children receive, parents must play an important part, their wishes should be listened to, and their values and cultural differences respected..............	(35(96 -1	3 -2	1 -3
( )	e.	Parents should be able to choose among several options to decide which child care program is best suited for their children..	(36(95 -1	4 -2	1 -3
( )	f.	Action should be taken to insure that child care funding at the state level is used most efficiently, and that local needs are respected..............................	(37(95 -1	4 -2	1 -3
( )	g.	Currently, child care providers receive the same pay as parking lot attendants. In order to attract higher caliber providers, training and working conditions need to be improved and wages need to be raised.............	(38(90 -1	8 -2	2 -3
( )	h.	The federal government should establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to ensure child care of an acceptable quality..................................	(39(85 -1	14 -2	1 -3
( )	i.	The federal government should give states financial incentives to meet minimum child care standards such as adequate training requirements, adequate sized staff, optimum group size at a facility, health and safety requirements, and access to the center by parents..........................	(40(84 -1	14 -2	2 -3
( )	j.	The federal government should establish and pay for programs to set up child care centers to provide quality day care for children................................	(41(64 -1	34 -2	4 -3
( )	k.	Needy parents below a certain income level, whether or not they work, who spend money on child care should receive financial assistance in the form of tax credits. Parents who pay too little in taxes for credits to be meaningful, should receive assistance in the form of cash payments..	(42(53 -1	43 -2	4 -3

Q.19 con't

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Agree	Dis-agree	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) l. Project Head Start should be expanded and made available to all 3- and 4-year olds on a day-long basis, rather than being restricted to half a day and available to only one out of every five families except for those in the lowest income brackets..	(43(	65 -1	30 -2	5 -3
( ) m. Parental leave of up to 10 weeks must be given legal status, so that parents don't get penalized on their job as a result of having children and taking time off to get to know and care for their children better.............................	(44(	82 -1	16 -2	2 -3
( ) n. Employers should be encouraged to include parental leave as a standard part of benefits that parents, especially mothers, receive..	(45(	89 -1	10 -2	1 -3
( ) o. Public schools should be used to house child care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children, and should be open for two hours before and after school hours. Programs should also include transportation, and developmental programs for four year olds........................	(46(	61 -1	37 -2	2 -3
( ) p A key to welfare reform is to provide better child care facilities which will enable mothers on relief to go out and find work...	(47(	88 -1	11 -2	1 -3
( ) q. Employers should be encouraged to adopt flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected, and job sharing among mothers of new children.....................	(48(	88 -1	10 -2	2 -3
( ) r. Employers should be encouraged to help develop joint community care centers, financed and run partly by the public and partly by the private sector............................	(49(	79 -1	20 -2	1 -3
( ) s. Employers should be encouraged to provide emergency child-care services when their own on-premises child care services break down...	(50(	77 -1	21 -2	2 -3

20. Recently, several alternative programs have been put forth to help families in America cope with child care costs and burdens. Would you favor or oppose (READ EACH ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Favor	Oppose	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. The program proposed by President Elect Bush, in which families with children under 4 would receive tax credits up to $1,000, with the amount of credit received decreasing as the family's income goes up. Poor families who pay little or no tax would receive refundable credit for child care expenses.	(51(	75 -1	22 -2	3 -3
( ) b. The program proposed by the Democrats in Congress, in which direct financial assistance is given to families, who earn below the state median income, to pay for child care services for children up to age 15. This act would also provide funding to upgrade salaries and provide training for child care workers, and make money available for low cost loans to upgrade child-care facilities so that they'll be in compliance with licensing requirements..................................	(52(	71 -1	27 -2	2 -3

21. If you had to choose, would you prefer the tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush or the program proposed by the Democrats in Congress?

Tax credits proposed by President Elect Bush...(53(	49 -1
Program proposed by Democrats in Congress..........	40 -2
Neither (vol.).....................................	4 -3
Not sure/refused...................................	7 -4

22. How willing would you be to see taxes raised to fully implement (READ EACH ITEM) -- very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not willing at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Not Very Willing	Not Willing At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush..............(54(	8 -1	42 -2	22 -3	26 -4	2 -5
( ) b. The Program proposed by the Democrats in Congress.........................(55(	11 -1	39 -2	20 -3	27 -4	3 -5

23. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. With some initiative, most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children while they are at work, making child care facilities largely unnecessary..(56(	30 -1	68 -2	2 -3
( ) b. With the changing American economy, in which most middle-class families can no longer survive on just one paycheck, child care facilities are indispensable if families are going to continue to maintain their standard of living..(57(	81 -1	17 -2	2 -3
( ) c. It is unfair that subsidies should be used for care centers which cater to children of two-income families, while mothers who stay home and don't work have no such subsidies...(58(	52 -1	44 -2	4 -3
( ) d. A $750 tax credit, which a parent could use in any way to meet child care needs, will solve almost all child care problems encountered by working mothers.................(59(	33 -1	64 -2	3 -3
( ) e. Setting standards for child care will help to ensure that all facilities offer reasonably acceptable services, which which will allow parents to perform their work with some peace of mind...(60(	89 -1	9 -2	2 -3
( ) f. Without some form of subsidized quality child care, poor single mothers will remain trapped in the welfare system, and will not be able to become productive members of society..(61(	71 -1	26 -2	3 -3

24. Do you think it is highly likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or highly unlikely that major steps will be taken to provide better care for children of working parents during President-elect George Bush's term in office?

Highly likely.............(62(	15	-1
Somewhat likely...............	49	-2
Somewhat unlikely.............	18	-3
Highly unlikely...............	15	-4
Not sure/refused..............	3	-5

F1. What type of work does the main wage earner of this household do?

ASK FOR JOB TITLE AND MAIN DUTIES -- DESCRIBE IN DETAIL:

Professional	12
Manager, official	8
Proprietor (small business)	5
Clerical worker	8
Sales worker	5
Skilled craftsman, foreman	10
Operative, unskilled laborer (except farm)	12
Service worker	6
Farmer, farm manager, farm laborer	2
Student	1
Housewife	*
Military service	1
Unemployed	1
Retired	27
Welfare	*
Disabled	1
Other (SPECIFY):	
________________________________	-
Not sure	1

4*(30-31)

F2. How old are you? IF HESITANT, READ LIST

18 to 20 (63(	6	-1
21 to 24	7	-2
25 to 29	8	-3
30 to 34	8	-4
35 to 39	8	-5
40 to 44	9	-6
45 to 49	7	-7
50 to 64	22	-8
65 to 74	18	-9
75 and over	7	-0
Not sure/refused (64(	*	-1

F3. What is the last year of school you have completed?

Less than high school (grades 1-11) (65(	25	-1
High school graduate (grade 12)	38	-2
Some college (grades 13-15)	19	-3
College graduate (grade 16)	10	-4
Post graduate (grade 17 and over)	7	-5
Not sure/refused	1	-6

*INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR LAST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND CODE INTO APPROPRIATE CATEGORY

F4. Are you a member of a labor union, or is anyone else in this household a member of a labor union? (IF "YES":) Can you tell me who that person is?
MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY

Self is member..................(66(12 -1
Other is member..................... 7 -2
No union member in household......... 80 -3
Not sure/refused..................... 1 -4

F5a. With which religious group do you identify? Would you describe yourself as Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or what?

Protestant.............(67(64 -1 (ASK Q.F5b)

Catholic................... 25 -2
Jewish..................... 2 -3
Other (SPECIFY):
(SKIP TO Q.F6)
______________________.. 3 -4
None (vol.)................ 5 -5
Not sure/refused........... 1 -6

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

CODE AS "PROTESTANT"
Baptist
"Born-Again"
"Christian" (UNSPEC.)
Church of Christ
Congregational
Episcopalian
"Fundamentalist"
Latter-Day Saint/Mormon
Lutheran
Methodist
Pentecostal
Presbyterian
Unitarian
United Church of Christ

CODE AS "OTHER" AND SPECIFY:
Christian Scientist
Greek/Russian Orthodox
Jehovah's Witness
7th Day Adventist

F5b. Do you belong to or attend in person, watch on television, listen on radio, or receive literature from any evangelical church or preacher?
MULTIPLE RECORD

Belong to/attend in person...(68(20 -1
Watch on television.............. 15 -2
Listen on radio.................. 9 -3
Receive literature............... 12 -4
Do not do these things........... 66 -5
Not sure/refused................. 1 -6

F6. How would you describe your own personal political philosophy -- conservative, moderate, or liberal?

Conservative........(69(38 -1
Moderate................ 41 -2
Liberal................. 15 -3
Not sure/refused........ 5 -4

F7. Did you vote in the 1988 presidential election when just under half of the voters came out to vote, or didn't you get around to voting then?

Voted...............(70(72 -1
Didn't get to vote...... 27 -2
Not sure/refused........ 1 -3

F8. Regardless of how you might vote, what do you usually consider yourself -- a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?

Republican........(71(30 -1
Democrat.............. 42 -2
Independent........... 23 -3
Other (vol.).......... 2 -4
Not sure/refused...... 3 -5

ASK Q.F9 IF "VOTED" IN Q.F7. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.F10

F9. In the 1988 election for president, did you vote for Bush the Republican or for Dukakis the Democrat?

Bush.............(72(50 -1
Dukakis.............. 42 -2
Other (vol.)......... 2 -3
Not sure/refused..... 6 -4

F10. Which of the following income categories best describes your total 1987 household income? Was it (READ LIST)?

$7,500 or less...........(73(10 -1
$7,501 to $15,000............ 15 -2
$15,001 to $25,000........... 21 -3
$25,001 to $35,000........... 18 -4
$35,001 to $50,000........... 13 -5
$50,001 to $75,000........... 9 -6
$75,001-$100,000............. 3 -7
$100,001 or over............. 3 -8
Not sure/refused............. 8 -9

INTERVIEWER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE TAXES FROM ALL SOURCES -- IF UNSURE OF 1987 INCOME, PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

F11. Are you of Hispanic origin or descent, or not?

Yes, of Hispanic origin.......(74(5 -1
No, not of Hispanic origin........ 91 -2
Not sure/refused.................. 4 -3

F12. Do you consider yourself white, black, Asian, or what?

White..........................(75(_85_-1
Black..............................._11_-2
Asian or Pacific Islander..........._1_-3
American Indian or Alaskan native..._1_-4
Not sure/refused...................._2_-5

F13. How many children 6 years old and under do you have living with you in your household?

F14. How many children older than 6 but younger than 18 do you have living with you in your household?

	Q.F13	Q.F14
None	(76(97 -1	(77(76 -1
1	2 -2	13 -2
2	1 -3	8 -3
3	* -4	3 -4
4	* -5	* -5
5	* -6	* -6
6 or more	* -7	* -7
Not sure/refused	* -8	* -8

F15. And are you single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated?

Single.......................(78(_23_-1
Married.........................._57_-2
Widowed.........................._10_-3
Divorced........................._7_-4
Separated........................_2_-5
Not sure/refused................._1_-6

ASK Q.16 IF RESPONDENT FEMALE AND "HAS A CHILD 6 OR UNDER" IN Q.F. OTHERS THANKS AND TERMINATE.

F16. During your most recent pregnancy, how many months were you pregnant when you first saw a doctor?

Never saw a doctor.................(79(____-1
One to three months...................____-2
Four to five months...................____-3
Six to seven months...................____-4
Eight to nine months..................____-5
Not Applicable........................____-6
Not sure/refused......................____-7

That completes the interview. Thank you very much for your cooperation!

TIME ENDED:____________________A.M/P.M

PARENTS ONLY

LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
630 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10111

/ FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:
/
/ Questionnaire No.:__________
/
/ 1-2-3-4-5___
Card Number (6-7)

Study No. 883013 (X-Section)

January 17, 1989

Sample Point No./ / / / / / / / /
3* 24-25-26-27-28-28-30-31

Time Started:_______________A.M./P.M.

Interviewer:____Date:__________

Area Code:_____________ Telephone No.:______________________________________
3*(9-11) 3*(12-18))

Hello, I'm ________________________ from Louis Harris and Associates, the national survey research firm in New York. We are conducting a survey on important national issues and want to speak with an adult in this household who is 18 or over. Is that you or someone else?

A. How many adults 18 years of age or older live in this household?

/ / / (IF "1", SKIP TO Q.F)
1* (9-10)

B. How many of these are women?

/ / /
(11-12)

C. INTERVIEWER: SUBTRACT NUMBER OF WOMEN FROM TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS. RECORD NUMBER OF MEN.

/ / /
(13-14)

IF "0" IN Q.B OR Q.C, READ INSTRUCTION "D". SKIP OTHERS TO "E".

D. ADULTS IN HOUSEHOLDS ARE SAME SEX: USE RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF SAMPLE CARD. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ______________________."

E. FEMALE(S) AND MALE(S) IN HOUSEHOLD: USE SEX INDICATED ON FRONT OF SAMPLE CARD AND RESPONDENT SELECTION GRID ON BACK OF CARD TO DETERMINE WHO YOU SHOULD SPEAK TO. IF RESPONDENT NOT AVAILABLE, ARRANGE CALLBACK.

"Let me see, in this household I need to speak with the ________________________."

F. Are you the parent or legal guardian of any children six years of age or younger who are living here with you?

Yes......(15(____-1
No...........____-2
Not sure.....____-3

FROM OBSERVATION: Respondent Sex

Male......(16(____-1
Female........____-2

1. Compared to when you were growing up, would you say that problems relating to (INSERT ITEM) have gotten better, worse, or stayed about the same?

ROTATE - START AT "X"

	Better	Worse	Stayed the Same	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Crime................................(17(	3 -1	85 -2	12 -3	* -4
( ) b. Family life..........................(18(	19 -1	46 -2	34 -3	1 -4
( ) c. Lack of job opportunities for women.(19(	78 -1	6 -2	14 -3	2 -4
( ) d. Poverty.............................(20(	19 -1	47 -2	32 -3	2 -4
( ) e. Unemployment........................(21(	29 -1	41 -2	28 -3	2 -4
( ) f. The quality of education............(22(	42 -1	36 -2	21 -3	1 -4
( ) g. Children............................(23(	13 -1	59 -2	27 -3	1 -4

2. As a society, do you think the United States devotes too much, too little, or about the right amount of effort to the problems of (INSERT ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Too Much	Too Little	Right Amount	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The elderly..........................(24(	2 -1	77 -2	19 -3	2 -4
( ) b. Children.............................(25(	2 -1	71 -2	26 -3	1 -4
( ) c. Minorities...........................(26(	17 -1	47 -2	33 -3	3 -4
( ) d. Women................................(27(	8 -1	40 -2	51 -3	1 -4
( ) e. The poor.............................(28(	5 -1	78 -2	16 -3	1 -4

3. How many American children (INSERT ITEM) -- most, some, few or hardly any?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Most	Some	Few	Hardly Any	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. Get a good education...............(29(	32 -1	41 -2	24 -3	3 -4	* -5
( ) b. Get medical treatment when needed..(30(	44 -1	35 -2	18 -3	3 -4	* -5
( ) c. Have loving parents................(31(	48 -1	37 -2	12 -3	1 -4	2 -5
( ) d. Are basically happy................(32(	48 -1	37 -2	13 -3	2 -4	* -5
( ) e. Live in safe neighborhoods.........(33(	28 -1	44 -2	21 -3	6 -4	1 -5
( ) f. Receive quality child care while their parents are at work..........(34(	25 -1	39 -2	28 -3	7 -4	1 -5

4. How well (INSERT ITEM) are children in America today -- very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Well	Somewhat Well	Not Very Well	Not Well At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) 1. Educated..............(35(	10 -1	62 -2	23 -3	4 -4	1 -5
( ) 2. Cared for.............(36(	14 -1	69 -2	14 -3	3 -4	* -5

5. Is it your impression that most women of child-bearing age continue to work while bearing and raising children, or not?

Yes, most women continue to work and bear and raise children..(37(89 -1
No, most do not... 10 -2
Not sure/refused.. 1 -3

6. To what degree do you personally accept the practice of a woman continuing to work, while bearing and raising children -- do you accept it completely, somewhat, not very much, or not at all?

Completely........(38(39 -1
Somewhat.............. 39 -2
Not very much......... 13 -3
Not at all............ 8 -4
Not sure/refused...... 1 -5

7. In order to provide loving care for their children, yet remain productive members of the work force, women in many families continue to work while raising children. Do you feel (READ EACH ITEM) need a lot of help, some help, not very much help, or not much help at all?

DO NOT ROTATE

	A Lot	Some	Not Very Much	Not Much At All	Not Sure/ Refused
a. Women..........................(39(	52 -1	43 -2	2 -3	2 -4	1 -5
b. Men............................(40(	31 -1	53 -2	9 -3	6 -4	1 -5

8. Do you currently work full time or part time outside the home, or not?

Yes, works..............(41(74 -1
No, do not work............ 26 -2
Not sure/refused........... * -3

IF CHILDREN 6 AND UNDER IN Q.F, ASK Q.9. ALL OTHERS SKIP TO Q.18.

9. Who in your household works full or part-time outside the home - the male spouse, the female spouse, or both the male and female spouse? (SINGLE RECORD BELOW)

Male spouse...........(42(40 -1
Female spouse............. 9 -2
Both...................... 44 -3
Other (vol.).............. 2 -4
None (vol.)............... 5 -5
Not sure/refused.......... * -6

10a. During working hours, are your children age 6 or under, cared for (INSERT ITEM), or not?

DO NOT ROTATE

		Q.10a	
	Yes	No	Not Sure/ Refused
a. At home by their mother	(43(53 -1	47 -2	* -3
b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative	(44(39 -1	60 -2	1 -3
c. At home by a non-relative	(45(15 -1	85 -2	* -3
d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative	(46(25 -1	75 -2	* -3
e. In another home by a non-relative	(47(21 -1	79 -2	* -3
f. In an organized day care or group care center	(48(22 -1	78 -2	* -3
g. In a nursery school or preschool facility	(49(25 -1	75 -2	* -3
h. In a kindergarten or grade school	(50(39 -1	61 -2	* -3

READ Q.10B, 10C, 10D IN SEQUENCE

10b. How effective is being cared for (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to serving the children's best interestsand security -- is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10c. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) when it comes to giving the parents peace of mind and the confidence needed to do their job - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

10d. How effective is care (READ EACH ITEM) as a real solution to the problem of child care - is it very effective, somewhat effective, not very effective, or not effective at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec- at All	Not Sure/ Refused		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused		Very Effec	Some what Effec	Not Very Effec	Not Effec at All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. At home by their mother...	(51(	82 -1	15 -2	1 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(59(	80 -1	17 -2	2 -3	1 -4	* -5	(67(	69 -1	23 -2	5 -3	1 -4	2 5
( ) b. At home by their father, grandparent or other relative..................	(52(	62 -1	33 -2	3 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(60(	68 -1	27 -2	2 -3	1 -4	2 -5	(68(	51 -1	38 -2	8 -3	2 -4	1 -5
( ) c. At home by a non-relative.	(53(	18 -1	52 -2	21 -3	8 -4	1 -5	(61(	18 -1	55 -2	20 -3	6 -4	1 -5	(69(	15 -1	50 -2	24 -3	10 -4	1 -5
( ) d. In another home by their grandparent or other relative..................	(54(	38 -1	51 -2	7 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(62(	46 -1	47 -2	5 -3	1 -4	1 -5	(70(	31 -1	51 -2	14 -3	4 -4	* -5
( ) e. In another home by a non-relative..................	(55(	14 -1	48 -2	27 -3	10 -4	1 -5	(63(	16 -1	49 -2	25 -3	9 -4	1 -5	(71(	12 -1	46 -2	28 -3	13 -4	1 -5
( ) f. In an organized day care or group care center......	(56(	25 -1	52 -2	15 -3	6 -4	2 -5	(64(	25 -1	52 -2	15 -3	5 -4	3 -5	(72(	23 -1	52 -2	18 -3	6 -4	1 -5
( ) g. In a nursery school pre-school facility...........	(57(	32 -1	54 -2	9 -3	3 -4	2 -5	(65(	32 -1	55 -2	9 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(73(	27 -1	53 -2	14 -3	4 -4	2 -5
( ) h. In a kindergarten or grade school	(58(	45 -1	46 -2	5 -3	2 -4	2 -5	(66(	45 -1	47 -2	5 -3	2 -4	1 -5	(74(	34 -1	50 -2	11 -3	4 -4	1 -5

11. Now if you had to choose, other than a day care center, which one of the following would you choose for your child -- having a neighbor take care of the child, using day care with up to six children cared for in another family's home, having a relative care for the child, or some other form of child care? SINGLE RECORD

Having a neighbor take care of the child...	(75(6	-1
Using day care................................	13	-2
Having a relative care for the child...........	75	-3
Other (SPECIFY) ________________________	6	-4
Not sure/refused..............................	*	-5

12a. If you were to choose an organized day care center, nursery school or preschool facility, would (READ EACH ITEM) be a important consideration, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all?

12b. Which one or two of these is most important? (IF NECESSARY READ LIST)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	12a						12b
	Very important	Somewhat Impor.	Not Very Impor.	Not Impor. At All	Not Applicable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused	Most Important
( ) a. Convenience to where you live........................(76(	50 -1	42 -2	7 -3	2 -4	* -5	* -6	(13(8 -1
( ) b. Convenience to where you work........................(77(	41 -1	44 -2	9 -3	4 -4	1 -5	1 -6	4 -2
( ) c. The quality of people running the center..........(78(	97 -1	3 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	- -6	54 -3
( ) d. The hours that the center is open.....................(79(	72 -1	24 -2	2 -3	1 -4	* -5	1 -6	4 -4
( ) e. Programs that emphasize socializing and self-directed play, rather than formal learning.............(80(	55 -1	38 -2	5 -3	2 -4	* -5	* -6	9 -5
( ) f. The quality of the facilities available............2*(08(	86 -1	13 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	1 -6	15 -6
( ) g. The cost involved relative to what you can afford......(09(	61 -1	31 -2	4 -3	3 -4	* -5	1 -6	10 -7
( ) h. The effect on your child's morale and sense of security(10(	94 -1	5 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	1 -6	33 -8
( ) i. How much you are relieved or worried by leaving your child at that facility......(11(	90 -1	9 -2	1 -3	* -4	* -5	* -6	9 -9
( ) j. The reliability of the people running the center..........(12(	97 -1	3 -2	* -3	* -4	* -5	- -6	(14(32 -0
k. Not sure/refused............	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx						1 -1

13. How much money does your household spend per month on child care? (ROUND OFF TO NEAREST DOLLAR/NOT APPLICABLE=9999)

/__/_1/_9/_0/ = MEAN Not applicable = 9999
(15-18) Not sure/refused = 8

14. How satisfied are you with (READ EACH ITEM) of the child care you can get -- very satisfied, somewhat satisfied, somewhat dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (RECORD BELOW)

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Very Satisfied	Somewhat Satisfied	Somewhat Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Not Applicable (vol.)	Not Sure/ Refused
( )	1. The cost..............(19(	45 -1	34 -2	9 -3	5 -4	4 -5	3 -6
( )	2. The availability......(20(	45 -1	33 -2	13 -3	6 -4	3 -5	* -6
( )	3. The quality...........(21(	50 -1	33 -2	9 -3	3 -4	3 -5	2 -6
( )	4. The reliability.......(22(	54 -1	32 -2	7 -3	3 -4	3 -5	1 -6

IF RESPONDENT "WORKS" IN Q.8 ASK Q.15A. SKIP OTHERS TO Q.16

15a. If you were to (INSERT ITEM) do you think you would be seen by others at work as being not able to cope, or not?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

		Yes, seen that Way	No, not seen that Way	Not Sure/ Refused
( )	1. Take a parental leave of absence.................(23(	25 -1	71 -2	4 -3
( )	2. Let it be known you need child care...............(24(	12 -1	85 -2	3 -3

15b. How necessary and desirable do you feel it is to have working parents take parental leave time off to be with the child, when the parents have a new baby -- very necessary and desirable, somewhat, not much, or not necessary and desirable at all?

Very necessary and desirable ....(25(	82 -1
Somewhat....................................	15 -2
Not much....................................	1 -3
Not very necessary or desirable at all........	2 -4
Not sure/refused............................	* -5

15c. Do your co-workers think it is -- very important, somewhat important, not very important, or not important at all that they have proper child care for their children?

Very important.....................(26(	78 -1
Somewhat important....................	17 -2
Not very important....................	2 -3
Not important at all..................	1 -4
Not sure/refused......................	2 -5

15d. Do you feel that your chances for raises and promotions are adversely affected because of time you have to take off, or extra hours you're unable to work, to care for your children, or don't you feel this way?

Yes, adversely affected..............(27(33 -1
No, not adversely affected................ 64 -2
Not applicable (vol.)..................... 3 -3
Not sure/refused.......................... * -4

15e. Do you feel that your employer makes adequate provisions for both the regular and emergency needs of working parents, or not?

Yes, makes adequate provision..........(28(73 -1
No, doesn't............................... 24 -2
Not sure/refused.......................... 3 -3

16. Who makes most of the decisions regarding child care -- yourself, your spouse, or do you share decisions equally?

Make most decisions yourself............(29(28 -1
Spouse makes most decisions................. 7 -2
Share responsibilities equally.............. 64 -3
Someone else makes most decisions (vol.).... * -4
Not sure/refused............................ 1 -5

17. As far as you are concerned is the current system of child care in this country working very well, somewhat well, not very well, or not well at all?

Very well...............................(30(8 -1
Somewhat well............................... 53 -2
Not very well............................... 28 -3
Not well at all............................. 10 -4
Not sure/refused............................ 1 -5

ASK EVERYONE

18. Who should run an information program which would enable parents to make full and informed child care decisions -- the federal government, state government, local government, or private employers? (SINGLE RECORD)

Federal government......................(31(19 -1
State government............................ 25 -2
Local government............................ 26 -3
Private employers........................... 23 -4
All (vol.).................................. 4 -5
None (vol.)................................. 1 -6
Not sure/refused............................ 2 -7

19. I am going to read you a series of statements about child care alternatives in this country. For each one, please tell me whether you agree or disagree with that statement?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. Quality child care should provide the social, educational, and health benefits needed at each stage of growth and development.......................................(32(	96 -1	3 -2	1 -3
( ) b. There must be a joint effort between private employers and government on the federal, state, and local level to meet this country's child care needs................(33(	91 -1	8 -2	1 -3
( ) c. Means must be found to provide top quality child care to all children regardless of their parents' income........(34(	95 -1	4 -2	1 -3
( ) d. In order for parents to feel confident about the care their children receive, parents must play an important part, their wishes should be listened to, and their values and cultural differences respected..............(35(	98 -1	2 -2	* -3
( ) e. Parents should be able to choose among several options to decide which child care program is best suited for their children..(36(	98 -1	1 -2	1 -3
( ) f. Action should be taken to insure that child care funding at the state level is used most efficiently, and that local needs are respected...............................(37(	97 -1	2 -2	1 -3
( ) g. Currently, child care providers receive the same pay as parking lot attendants. In order to attract higher caliber providers, training and working conditions need to be improved and wages need to be raised.............(38(	91 -1	8 -2	1 -3
( ) h. The federal government should establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to ensure child care of an acceptable quality.......................................(39(	88 -1	11 -2	1 -3
( ) i. The federal government should give states financial incentives to meet minimum child care standards such as adequate training requirements, adequate sized staff, optimum group size at a facility, health and safety requirements, and access to the center by parents........................(40(	90 -1	9 -2	1 -3
( ) j. The federal government should establish and pay for programs to set up child care centers to provide quality day care for children..............................(41(	73 -1	26 -2	1 -3
( ) k. Needy parents below a certain income level, whether or not they work, who spend money on child care should receive financial assistance in the form of tax credits. Parents who pay too little in taxes for credits to be meaningful, should receive assistance in the form of cash payments..(42(	60 -1	37 -2	3 -3

Q.19 con't
ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Dis-agree	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) l. Project Head Start should be expanded and made available to all 3- and 4-year olds on a day-long basis, rather than being restricted to half a day and available to only one out of every five families except for those in the lowest income brackets..........(43(	66 -1	29 -2	5 -3
( ) m. Parental leave of up to 10 weeks must be given legal status, so that parents don't get penalized on their job as a result of having children and taking time off to get to know and care for their children better..........(44(	87 -1	13 -2	* -3
( ) n. Employers should be encouraged to include parental leave as a standard part of benefits that parents, especially mothers, receive..........(45(	95 -1	5 -2	* -3
( ) o. Public schools should be used to house child care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children, and should be open for two hours before and after school hours. Programs should also include transportation, and developmental programs for four year olds..........(46(	70 -1	29 -2	1 -3
( ) p A key to welfare reform is to provide better child care facilities which will enable mothers on relief to go out and find work..........(47(	89 -1	10 -2	1 -3
( ) q. Employers should be encouraged to adopt flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected, and job sharing among mothers of new children..........(48(	93 -1	6 -2	1 -3
( ) r. Employers should be encouraged to help develop joint community care centers, financed and run partly by the public and partly by the private sector..........(49(	83 -1	15 -2	2 -3
( ) s. Employers should be encouraged to provide emergency child-care services when their own on-premises child care services break down..........(50(	83 -1	16 -2	1 -3

20. Recently, several alternative programs have been put forth to help families in America cope with child care costs and burdens. Would you favor or oppose (READ EACH ITEM)?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Favor	Oppose	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. The program proposed by President Elect Bush, in which families with children under 4 would receive tax credits up to $1,000, with the amount of credit received decreasing as the family's income goes up. Poor families who pay little or no tax would receive refundable credit for child care expenses.(51(	79 -1	19 -2	2 -3
( ) b. The program proposed by the Democrats in Congress, in which direct financial assistance is given to families, who earn below the state median income, to pay for child care services for children up to age 15. This act would also provide funding to upgrade salaries and provide training for child care workers, and make money available for low cost loans to upgrade child-care facilities so that they'll be in compliance with licensing requirements..........(52(	78 -1	20 -2	2 -3

21. If you had to choose, would you prefer the tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush or the program proposed by the Democrats in Congress?

Tax credits proposed by President Elect Bush...(53(	50 -1
Program proposed by Democrats in Congress..........	43 -2
Neither (vol.)....................................	2 -3
Not sure/refused..................................	5 -4

22. How willing would you be to see taxes raised to fully implement (READ EACH ITEM) -- very willing, somewhat willing, not very willing, or not willing at all?

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Very Willing	Somewhat Willing	Not Very Willing	Not Willing At All	Not Sure/ Refused
( ) a. The tax credit program proposed by President Elect Bush.............(54(	11 -1	49 -2	21 -3	18 -4	1 -5
( ) b. The Program proposed by the Democrats in Congress.........................(55(	14 -1	44 -2	20 -3	21 -4	1 -5

23. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you agree or disagree.

ROTATE -- START AT "X"

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure Refused
( ) a. With some initiative, most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children while they are at work, making child care facilities largely unnecessary..(56(	27 -1	72 -2	1 -3
( ) b. With the changing American economy, in which most middle-class families can no longer survive on just one paycheck, child care facilities are indispensable if families are going to continue to maintain their standard of living..(57(	84 -1	15 -2	1 -3
( ) c. It is unfair that subsidies should be used for care centers which cater to children of two-income families, while mothers who stay home and don't work have no such subsidies..(58(	59 -1	39 -2	2 -3
( ) d. A $750 tax credit, which a parent could use in any way to meet child care needs, will solve almost all child care problems encountered by working mothers.................(59(	32 -1	65 -2	3 -3
( ) e. Setting standards for child care will help to ensure that all facilities offer reasonably acceptable services, which which will allow parents to perform their work with some peace of mind..(60(	89 -1	10 -2	1 -3
( ) f. Without some form of subsidized quality child care, poor single mothers will remain trapped in the welfare system, and will not be able to become productive members of society..(61(	75 -1	25 -2	* -3

24. Do you think it is highly likely, somewhat likely, somewhat unlikely, or highly unlikely that major steps will be taken to provide better care for children of working parents during President-elect George Bush's term in office?

Highly likely............(62(13 -1
Somewhat likely.............. 52 -2
Somewhat unlikely............ 17 -3
Highly unlikely.............. 17 -4
Not sure/refused............. 1 -5

F1. What type of work does the main wage earner of this household do?

ASK FOR JOB TITLE AND MAIN DUTIES -- DESCRIBE IN DETAIL:

Professional	15
Manager, official	9
Proprietor (small business)	6
Clerical worker	9
Sales worker	5
Skilled craftsman, foreman	15
Operative, unskilled laborer (except farm)	21
Service worker	8
Farmer, farm manager, farm laborer	2
Student	1
Housewife	1
Military service	2
Unemployed	3
Retired	1
Welfare	*
Disabled	1
Other (SPECIFY): ______	-
Not sure	2

4*(30-31)

F2. How old are you? IF HESITANT, READ LIST

18 to 20	(63(	6	-1
21 to 24		10	-2
25 to 29		26	-3
30 to 34		27	-4
35 to 39		18	-5
40 to 44		7	-6
45 to 49		2	-7
50 to 64		3	-8
65 to 74		1	-9
75 and over		*	-0
Not sure/refused	(64(	*	-1

F3. What is the last year of school you have completed?

Less than high school (grades 1-11)	(65(	18	-1
High school graduate (grade 12)		44	-2
Some college (grades 13-15)		18	-3
College graduate (grade 16)		13	-4
Post graduate (grade 17 and over)		7	-5
Not sure/refused		*	-6

*INTERVIEWER: PROBE FOR LAST LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION AND CODE INTO APPROPRIATE CATEGORY

F4. Are you a member of a labor union, or is anyone else in this household a member of a labor union? (IF "YES":) Can you tell me who that person is?
MULTIPLE RECORD IF NECESSARY

Self is member..................(66(13 -1
Other is member..................... 10 -2
No union member in household......... 77 -3
Not sure/refused.................... 1 -4

F5a. With which religious group do you identify? Would you describe yourself as Protestant, Catholic, Jewish, or what?

Protestant.............(67(58 -1 (ASK Q.F5b)

Catholic.................. 29 -2
Jewish.................... 2 -3
Other (SPECIFY):
(SKIP TO Q.F6)
________________________.. 4 -4
None (vol.)............... 6 -5
Not sure/refused.......... 1 -6

INTERVIEWER NOTE:

CODE AS "PROTESTANT"
- Baptist
- "Born-Again"
- "Christian" (UNSPEC.)
- Church of Christ
- Congregational
- Episcopalian
- "Fundamentalist"
- Latter-Day Saint/Mormon
- Lutheran
- Methodist
- Pentecostal
- Presbyterian
- Unitarian
- United Church of Christ

CODE AS "OTHER" AND SPECIFY:
- Christian Scientist
- Greek/Russian Orthodox
- Jehovah's Witness
- 7th Day Adventist

F5b. Do you belong to or attend in person, watch on television, listen on radio, or receive literature from any evangelical church or preacher?
MULTIPLE RECORD

Belong to/attend in person...(68(25 -1
Watch on television............. 13 -2
Listen on radio................. 9 -3
Receive literature.............. 15 -4
Do not do these things.......... 63 -5
Not sure/refused................ 2 -6

F6. How would you describe your own personal political philosophy -- conservative, moderate, or liberal?

Conservative........(69(38 -1
Moderate................ 41 -2
Liberal................. 17 -3
Not sure/refused........ 4 -4

F7. Did you vote in the 1988 presidential election when just under half of the voters came out to vote, or didn't you get around to voting then?

Voted...............(70(61 -1
Didn't get to vote...... 38 -2
Not sure/refused........ 1 -3

F8. Regardless of how you might vote, what do you usually consider yourself -- a Republican, a Democrat, an independent, or what?

Republican........(71(32 -1
Democrat.............. 37 -2
Independent........... 25 -3
Other (vol.).......... 2 -4
Not sure/refused...... 4 -5

ASK Q.F9 IF "VOTED" IN Q.F7. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q.F10

F9. In the 1988 election for president, did you vote for Bush the Republican or for Dukakis the Democrat?

Bush.............(72(55 -1
Dukakis.............. 40 -2
Other (vol.)......... 1 -3
Not sure/refused..... 4 -4

F10. Which of the following income categories best describes your total 1987 household income? Was it (READ LIST)?

$7,500 or less..........(73(8 -1
$7,501 to $15,000............ 12 -2
$15,001 to $25,000........... 23 -3
$25,001 to $35,000........... 23 -4
$35,001 to $50,000........... 18 -5
$50,001 to $75,000........... 7 -6
$75,001-$100,000............. 3 -7
$100,001 or over............. 2 -8
Not sure/refused............. 4 -9

INTERVIEWER: TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE TAXES FROM ALL SOURCES -- IF UNSURE OF 1987 INCOME, PROBE FOR ESTIMATE

F11. Are you of Hispanic origin or descent, or not?

Yes, of Hispanic origin.......(74(11 -1
No, not of Hispanic origin........ 88 -2
Not sure/refused.................. 1 -3

F12. Do you consider yourself white, black, Asian, or what?

White	(75(	83	-1
Black		11	-2
Asian or Pacific Islander		2	-3
American Indian or Alaskan native		1	-4
Not sure/refused		3	-5

F13. How many children 6 years old and under do you have living with you in your household?

F14. How many children older than 6 but younger than 18 do you have living with you in your household?

	Q.F13			Q.F14	
None	(76(	3	-1	(77(57	-1
1		59	-2	27	-2
2		30	-3	11	-3
3		6	-4	4	-4
4		1	-5	1	-5
5		*	-6	*	-6
6 or more		*	-7	*	-7
Not sure/refused		1	-8	*	-8

F15. And are you single, married, widowed, divorced, or separated?

Single	(78(	9	-1
Married		80	-2
Widowed		1	-3
Divorced		7	-4
Separated		3	-5
Not sure/refused		*	-6

ASK Q.16 IF RESPONDENT FEMALE AND "HAS A CHILD 6 OR UNDER" IN Q.F. OTHERS THANKS AND TERMINATE.

F16. During your most recent pregnancy, how many months were you pregnant when you first saw a doctor?

Never saw a doctor	(79(	3	-1
One to three months		85	-2
Four to five months		6	-3
Six to seven months		1	-4
Eight to nine months		1	-5
Not Applicable		2	-6
Not sure/refused		2	-7

That completes the interview. Thank you very much for your cooperation!

TIME ENDED:____________________A.M/P.M

80Z

PS

THE PHILIP MORRIS COMPANIES INC. FAMILY SURVEY II: CHILD CARE

A survey of public opinion
about the state of children,
existing child-care systems
and the need for action.

PS 018057

Survey conducted by
Louis Harris and Associates, Inc.

Philip Morris Companies Inc.
April 1989

Sponsor's Statement

Like all Americans, we at Philip Morris have been concerned about the availability and quality of child care in the United States. This is a human issue that touches everyone in America.

Because of these concerns, Philip Morris Companies Inc. commissioned this survey by Louis Harris to gain an understanding of the comprehensive needs and desires of the American public with regard to child care.

We sincerely hope that the information compiled in this survey can make a meaningful contribution to the national debate on child-care issues, and that it will be useful in developing both public and private initiatives that are responsive to the needs of American families and American workers.

The Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care reflects our company's interest in broad social concerns of the families we serve as the nation's largest consumer products company and as an employer of more than 100,000 people in the United States.

John A. Murphy
President
Philip Morris Companies Inc.

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For additional copies of this booklet, write:
Family Survey II: Child Care
Philip Morris Companies Inc.
120 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10017 U.S.A.

35C

Introduction: How the Survey Was Conducted

Louis Harris and Associates, Inc., surveyed by telephone an initial nationwide cross-section of 2500 adults over a six-week period, from December 22, 1988 to February 8, 1989. Nineteen percent of the households had at least one child six or under.

To obtain a larger cross-section of parents with young children, another 1534 parents with children under six were interviewed. Thus, a total of 2009 parents with young children and 2041 adults who do not have young children—4050 persons in all—were polled for this survey.

The national telephone sample used by Louis Harris and Associates was selected via a multistaged, stratified selection process, and is projectible to the entire population of the United States. The survey results were weighted by age, sex, race, and education to conform these key variables, where necessary, to their actual proportions in the population.

For the purposes of this survey, the term "non-parent" is used to designate all adults without children six years old and under.

Executive Summary

Most Americans, parents and non-parents alike, believe children in the United States are neglected, and that this situation has grown worse over time.

Americans are concerned about the way children under six are cared for while their parents work.

Americans are convinced the time has come to formulate a national child-care policy. It is widely believed:

- that the policy formulation process should involve both the public and private sectors;
- that the federal government should set standards by which the states and localities can measure the adequacy of their own programs, with latitude for state and local adaptability and creativity in meeting local needs;
- that far better wages are needed for child-care providers in order to attract more competent professionals to the area;
- that the role of employers is pivotal in making parental leave a standard part of benefit packages for parents, in adopting flex-time and part-time work schedules with protected benefits, in developing community child-care centers jointly with other employers and governmental units, and in providing for emergency child-care services when regular centers break down;
- that care for children of welfare mothers can help break the cycle of dependency by allowing those mothers to seek employment;
- that needy parents below a certain income level who spend money on child care should receive financial assistance whether or not they work.

The public favors by a three to one margin federal legislation dealing with child-care issues.

The public, however, is about evenly divided on the issue of paying for new federal expenditures to implement these programs.

The public believes parents must be given the opportunity to choose the way their young children are cared for, and that their needs must be sensitively dealt with.

Background Factors

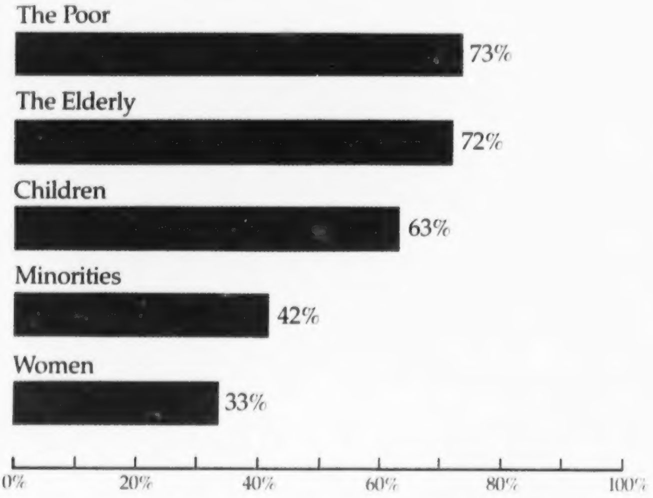
National Concern over the Plight of Children

There is a widespread perception among Americans that the lot of children has deteriorated. Fully 65 percent of those surveyed are convinced that problems related to children are worse today than when they were growing up.

The responses placed the deteriorating status of children second among problems that are seen as having worsened. Only crime ranked higher with 86 percent saying it has grown worse over the years. In third place are problems of family life, which 52 percent find more serious, higher than the 46 percent who think problems of poverty have worsened.

Sixty-three percent of all respondents feel American society pays too little attention to the problems of children. Among parents of children six or under, the percentage who feel too little attention is paid to children rises to 71 percent. Only the poor and the elderly were viewed as receiving less attention than children.

Neglected Groups
U.S. Society Is Doing Too Little For…

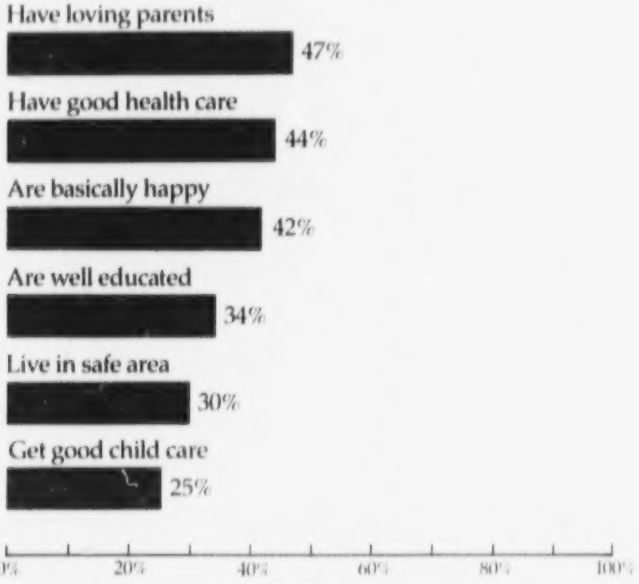


Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

When asked to estimate how children are faring today in six key areas, less than a majority of those polled, parents and non-parents alike, could say that "most" children are treated well:

- 47 percent say most children "have loving parents,"
- 44 percent feel that most children "get medical treatment when needed,"
- 42 percent believe most children "are basically happy,"
- 34 percent think most children "get a good education,"
- 30 percent say most children "live in safe neighborhoods," and
- 25 percent feel most children "receive quality child care while their parents are at work."

Perceived Status of U.S. Children
Percentage of Adults Who Think Most Children…



Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

The Dilemma of Parents Who Work

Eighty-nine percent of all parents and non-parents now think that "most" women of child-bearing age continue to work outside the home while bearing and raising children. Seventy-eight percent of parents and 76 percent of non-parents say they "personally accept" this practice.

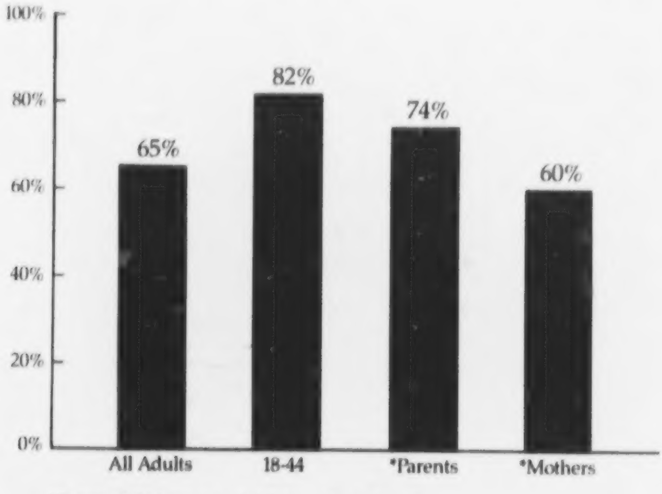
However, the public understands that coping with this new condition is not easy. An overwhelming 93 percent majority of adults surveyed believe that women need help to "provide loving care for their children yet remain productive members of the work force," with 44 percent saying they need "a lot of help." An 83-16 percent majority believe men, too, need help when women work while raising children.

Among parents, an even higher majority—52 percent—say women need "a lot of help."

Out of all participants in the survey, 65 percent say they work full- or part-time. For adults of prime child-bearing age, 18 to 44, the figure rises to 82 percent, and to 74 percent among parents with children six or under.

Among women with young children, 60 percent of those polled say they are working.

Who Holds A Job?
Among Key Groups



***Parents/Mothers are of children six and under**

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

There are great differences in age, race, and socio-economic status among women who work while raising children.

Higher percentages of working mothers include the following groups: women who are divorced, 81 percent; have a postgraduate degree, hold white-collar jobs, are aged 40-49, all categories 75 percent; women who are separated, 72 percent; are union members, 69 percent; earn salaries of $50,000 and over, 68 percent; are college graduates, 65 percent; are yuppies (under 40 with college education), women who are executives, women who earn $7,500-$15,000, are skilled laborers, all categories 64 percent; women who are 25-29, 63 percent; are professionals, 62 percent; are aged 30-39, 59 percent, and are single, 58 percent.

On the low side are women aged 18-24, 55 percent; women in unskilled blue-collar jobs, 54 percent; women with incomes of $7500 or less, 45 pecent, and women with less than a high school education, 44 percent.

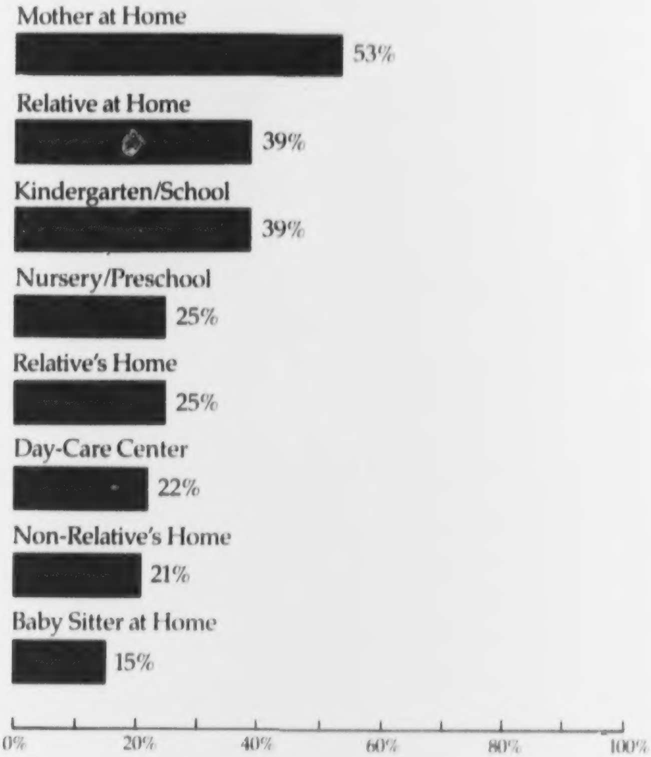
Patterns of Child Care Today

Multiple, Overlapping Sources

Parents with children aged six or younger were asked what types of child care they use during working hours. Their answers show that they depend upon multiple sources:

- 53 percent say the children are cared for at home by their mother,
- 39 percent report the children are cared for at home by their father, grandparent or another relative,
- 39 percent say their children are taken care of in a kindergarten or grade school,
- 25 percent report their children are cared for in a nursery school or preschool facility,
- 25 percent have children cared for in another home by grandparents or other relatives,
- 22 percent say their children are cared for in an organized day-care or group-care center,
- 21 percent have their children cared for in another home by a non-relative, and
- 15 percent have their children cared for by a non-relative in their own home.

How Young Children Are Cared For



Base: Parents of children six and under

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

The average parent uses between two and three support services during working hours. The multiple dependencies mean parents are scrambling much of the time to make arrangements.

While the overall patterns show a dominance of care at home or in schools, preschools, or day-care centers, it is significant that as many as 40 percent report regularly placing their children in another home for care. And more than one out of three say they regularly rely on someone other than a relative to take care of their child.

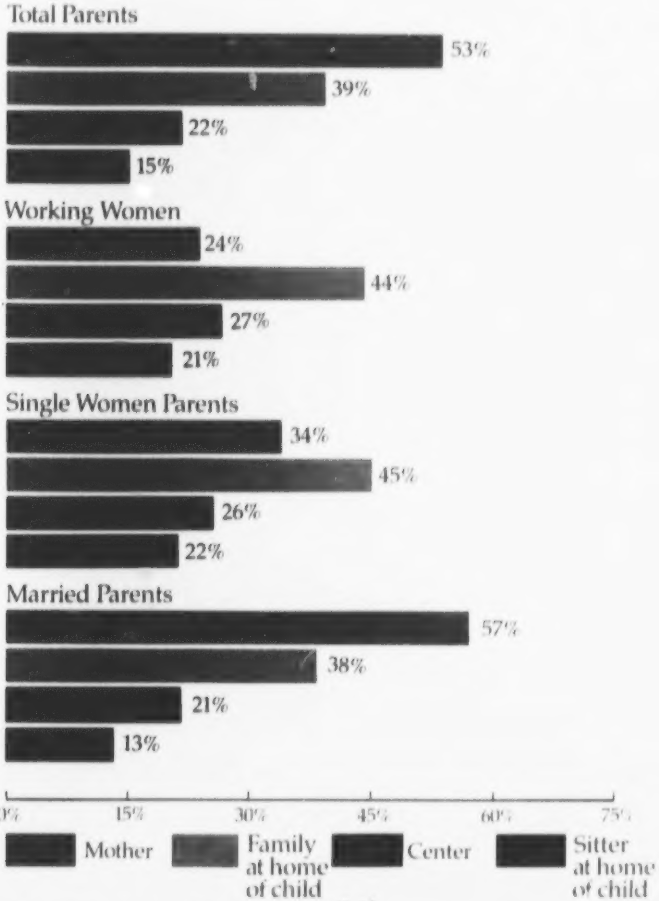
Child-Care Sources for Working Parents

Perhaps the most significant groups of parents to look at are working women and female single heads of household. Their use of child-care facilities is shown below, compared with the averages for all parents:

How Children Are Cared for During Working Hours

	Total Parents %	Working Women %	Single Female Heads of Households %	Married Parents %
At home by mother	53	24	34	57
At home by father, other relative	39	44	45	38
In kindergarten or grade school	39	39	42	37
In nursery or preschool facility	25	26	25	25
In other home by grandparent, etc.	25	25	23	24
In organized day care, group center	22	27	26	21
In another home by non-relative	21	29	24	20
At home by non-relative	15	21	22	13

Child-Care Differences Among Pivotal Groups*



*Child care for children six and under.

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

The random pattern underscores the sense that the parents who need child care do not have any set resource; the implication is that they are using multiple sources of help.

What Parents Want

When asked what type of care they would choose for their children six or under, 75 percent of parents opt for having a relative look after the children, with only 13 percent expressing a preference for day-care groups, and 12 percent for a neighbor, baby sitter, or some other non-relative.

However, when asked to rate how effective each alternative is as a "real" solution to the problem of child care, the number who say "at home with their mother" goes down 13 points, "at home with another relative" drops 11 points, and "at another home of a relative, such as a grandparent" goes down 7 points.

Parents seem to wish they could entrust their children to the care of a family member, but their responses reflect a feeling that this kind of care is not obtainable in modern, mobile America. (It may be even less obtainable if more elderly people—including grandparents—re-enter the work force, as they are likely to in the 1990s.)

What Parents View as a Desirable Organized Day-Care Center

Parents were asked 10 questions about the factors important to them if they have to go outside their own home and family to obtain care for their children.

At the top of the list, cited by 97 percent, are the "quality" and the "reliability" of the people running the center.

- 94 percent of parents also say that the effect of the center on their child's morale and sense of security is very important.
- 90 percent say an important factor is how much they are "relieved or worried by leaving your child" at a facility.

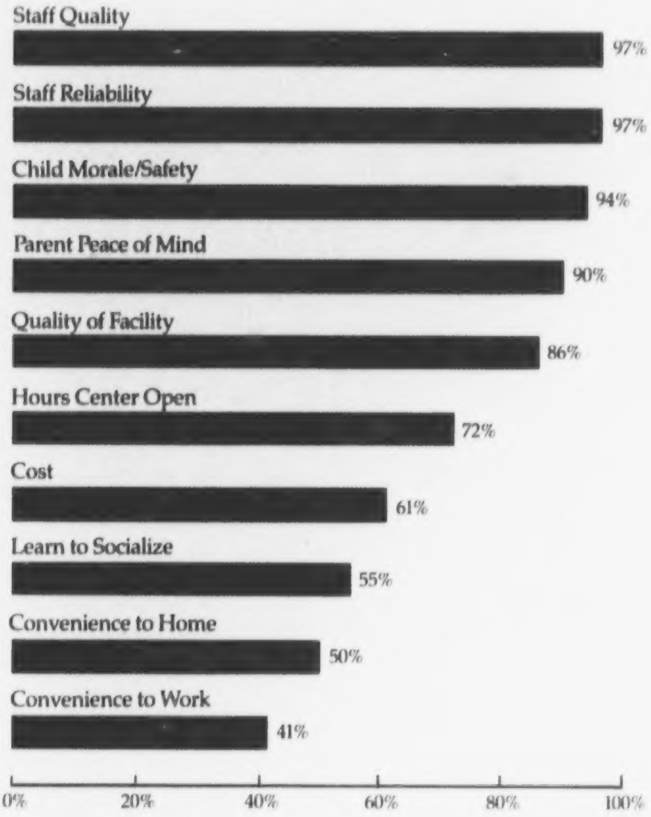
Next in importance comes another cluster of very practical elements:

- 86 percent say quality of the facilities is very important,
- 72 percent cite the hours the center is open, and
- 61 percent view as very important the cost relative to what they can afford.

Three other items trailed the rest, although all register with high importance in their own right:

- 55 percent say it is very important to have programs that emphasize socializing and self-directed play, rather than formal learning,
- 50 percent say convenience to where they live is very important, and
- 41 percent say convenience to where they work is very important.

Elements Parents Look For In Day Care



Base: Parents with children six and under

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

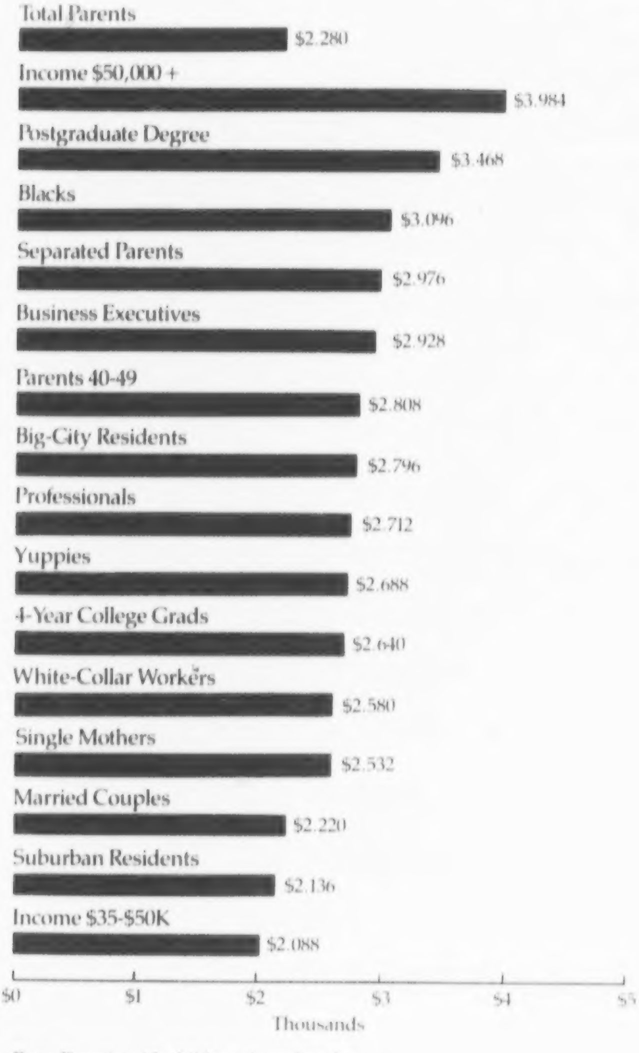
Questions of Cost

Each parent of children six years or under was asked how much his or her household spends on child care each month. The mean total for the entire sample of parents was $190 per month, or $2280 per year.

Groups on the high side are:
Parents with incomes of $50,000 and over, $332 per month; with a postgraduate degree, $289; blacks, $258; parents who are separated, $248; business executives, $244; parents aged 40-49, $234; big-city residents, $233; professionals, $226; yuppies, $224; four-year college graduates, $220; white-collar workers, $215; single female heads of households and residents of the East, $212; single mothers, $211, and residents of the West, $210.

On the low side are:
Parents with incomes of $7500 or less and residents of the South, $194; Hispanics, $187; married couples, $185; parents aged 25-29, $182; white parents, $181; parents with incomes between $15,000 and $25,000, $179; suburban residents, $178; parents with incomes between $35,000 and $50,000, $174; parents aged 18-24, $170; rural and small-town residents, $166; parents with incomes between $7,500 and $15,000, $154; residents of the Midwest, $152; parents with incomes between $25,000 and $35,000, $151, and white followers of evangelical churches or preachers, $142.

Paying For Child Care
Amount Paid by Parents Per Year



Base: Parents with children six and under

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

Those with the highest incomes, who can afford to spend the most on child care, by and large do so. But many low-income parents who can least afford it are paying almost as much as the very wealthiest families. For example:

- The child-care expenses of single mothers, $211 per month, are almost on a par with those of business executives, $244 per month.
- Separated or "single" parents pay an average of $248 a month for care, more than most married couples, who often have two incomes to live on.

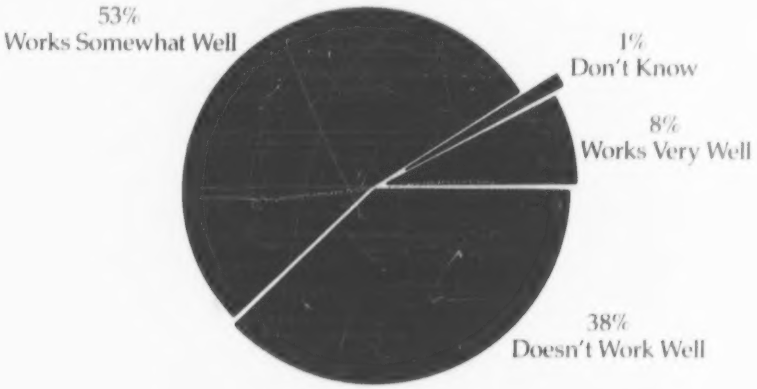
The survey shows that the disparities in child-care costs paid by the very rich and the very poor are not that great. People with modest means pay large relative shares of their incomes for child care.

Satisfaction with Today's Child Care

When asked how well the system of child care is working in this country, no more than 8 percent of all parents of children six and under are able to say very well.

To be sure, 53 percent say the system is working "somewhat well." But 38 percent say "not very well," or "not very well at all."

Parent Satisfaction With Today's System



Base: Parents with children six and under

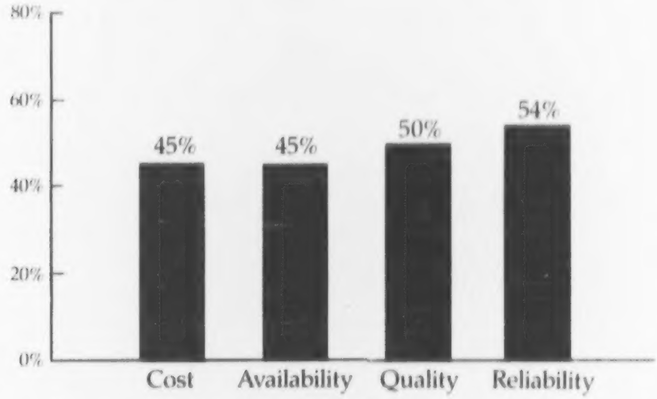
Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

The groups in which 40 percent or more express negative views of the child care they get include: college graduates, 51 percent; people with a postgraduate degree and professionals, 50 percent; people with incomes of $50,000 and over, 48 percent; yuppies, 47 percent; small shopkeepers and residents of the East, 46 percent; residents of the West, 45 percent; people who voted in 1988, 44 percent; big-city residents, 43 percent; working mothers, 40 percent.

Parents were asked to make a separate judgment about the four critical variables of cost, availability, quality, and reliability involved in selecting child care.

- Both on cost and availability, less than a majority, 45 percent, say they are "very satisfied" with the care they can get.
- On quality, a slightly higher 50 percent say they are "very satisfied."
- On reliability, a majority of 54 percent say they are "very satisfied."

Percentage of Parents Who Are Very Satisfied With Four Elements of Child Care



Base: Parents with children six and under

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

These are hardly powerful endorsements for the child-care system as it exists in this country today. Parents appear to be putting up with child-care facilities that are available.

Close to 50 percent of those most in a position to pay virtually unlimited amounts are negative about the child care available to them. When the very rich and the very poor feel a comparable lack of excellent child care, the situation is endemic in society as a whole.

Decision-Making on Child Care

Overall, a solid 64 percent majority of all parents report that most of the decisions over child care are "shared" between spouses. Yet there is evidence that this number exaggerates the actual shared decisions that are made.

Among parents, 77 percent of all men say the decisions about child care are shared, but a much lower 53 percent of women agree. Among working women, 46 percent say they make the decisions and they are not shared. Among all black parents, 46 percent say the decisions are not shared, a view also reported by 62 percent of single parents; 63 percent of parents with incomes of $7500 or less; 72 percent of divorced parents; 78 percent of single female heads of households, and 79 percent of separated parents.

Reluctance to Ask for Help

Further parental uncertainties about child care came to the surface when parents were asked if others at work would think they were "not able to cope" if they let it be known they need help with child care.

Overall, a relatively small 12 percent of all working parents say they would feel this way about asking for help with child care. However, among parents with a high school education or less, this rises to 15 percent, and to 16 percent among separated parents; 17 percent among single female heads of households; 18 percent among parents with incomes of $7500 or less; 19 percent among parents with incomes of $15,000-$25,000; 20 percent among Hispanic parents, and 24 percent among black parents.

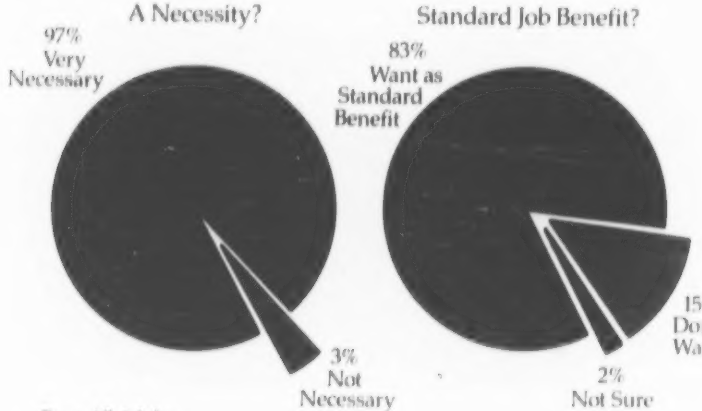
Almost double the number who say they would feel uneasy about asking for help with child care say they would feel the same way when it comes to asking for parental leave—25 percent of all parents of children six years of age and under. The numbers run to 29 percent of unskilled workers and parents 18-24; 30 percent of Hispanic parents and divorced parents; 31 percent of separated parents; 32 percent of black parents, and 33 percent of those with less than a high school education and those with incomes of $7,500-$15,000.

Some 33 percent of all parents say they think their "chances for raises and promotions are adversely affected" because of the time they have to take off, or extra hours they're unable to work to care for their children. Among specific segments, 47 percent of parents who earn less than $7500 a year feel this way, as do 38 percent of 18 to 24-year-old parents; 38 percent of Hispanic parents; 34 percent of parents who are in skilled jobs, and 34 percent of parents with less than a high school education.

Parental Leave

When parents were asked: "How necessary and desirable do you feel it is to have parents take parental leave time off to be with the child when the parents have a new baby," the issue was scarcely in doubt: by 97-3 percent among men, and by 98-2 percent among women, an overwhelming majority of those polled responded positively. When asked how important their *co-workers* thought such leaves were, a 95-3 percent majority said the co-workers also thought such leaves were important.

Public Attitudes Toward Parental Leave



Base: All Adults

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

Large numbers also favored additional steps toward making parental leave more widespread:

- A decisive 83-15 percent majority favors giving "legal status" to "parental leave of up to 10 weeks so that parents don't get penalized on their job as a result of having children and taking time off to get to know and care for their children better."
- 90 percent of the entire adult population surveyed thinks employers should "be encouraged to include parental leave as a standard part of benefits that parents, especially mothers, receive."

The Mandate for Child Care in the United States

To test the national will on child-care policy, both parents and non-parents were asked a series of probing questions. The results are clear cut:

- A 91-7 percent majority of those surveyed agree that "quality child care should provide the social, educational and health benefits needed at each stage of growth and development,"
- An 84-15 percent majority believes "means must be found to provide top quality child care to all children regardless of their parents' income."

Parents and non-parents are explicit in their attitudes toward what employers should do:

- 89 percent think "employers should be encouraged to adopt flex-time and part-time work schedules with real benefits protected, and job-sharing among mothers of new children,"
- 87 percent are convinced that "there must be a joint effort between private employers and government on the federal, state, and local level to meet this country's child-care needs,"
- 80 percent support the proposition that "employers should be encouraged to help develop joint community care centers, financed and run partly by the public and partly by the private sector," and
- 78 percent believe "employers should be encouraged to provide emergency child-care services when their own on-premises child-care services break down."

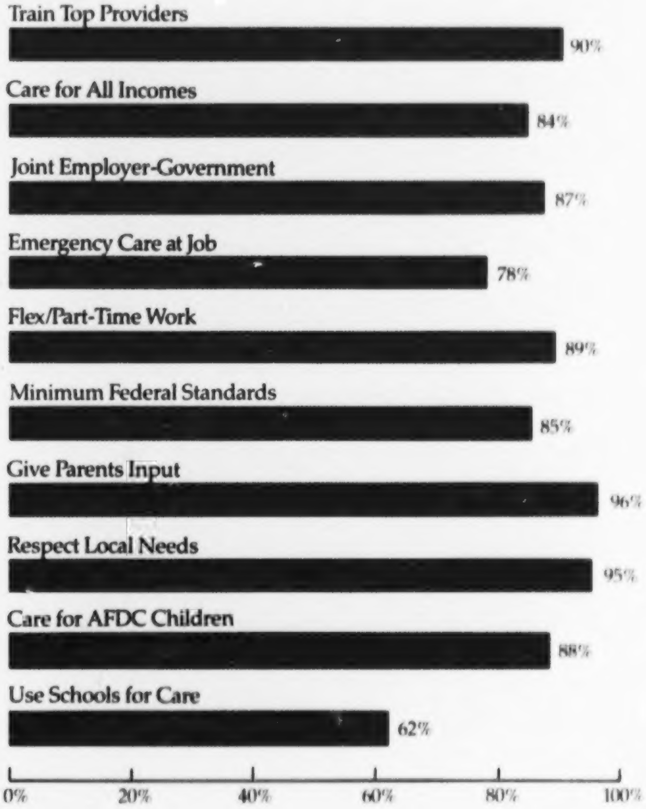
In addition, the public is decisive about the role of the federal government:

- 85 percent of parents and non-parents are convinced that "the federal government should establish minimum regulatory standards necessary to ensure child care of an acceptable quality,"
- 85 percent also believe that "the federal government should give states financial incentives to meet minimum child-care standards such as adequate training requirements, adequate sized staff, optimum group size at a facility, health and safety requirements, and access to the center by parents,"
- 66 percent of parents and non-parents surveyed feel the "federal government should establish and pay for programs to set up child-care centers to provide quality day care for children," and
- 65 percent of the public favors "expanding Project Head Start so it is made available to all three- and four-year-olds on a day-long basis, rather than being restricted to half a day and available to only one out of every five families except for those in the lowest income brackets."

The public is clear about parental involvement in selecting child-care alternatives:

- 97 percent believe that "in order for parents to feel confident about the care their children receive, parents must play an important part, their wishes should be listened to, and their values and cultural differences respected,"
- 96 percent feel that "parents should be able to choose among several options to decide *which* child-care program is best suited for their children," and
- 55 percent feel that "needy parents below a certain income level, whether or not they work, who spend money on child care, should receive financial assistance in the form of tax credits. Parents who pay too little in taxes for credits to be meaningful should receive assistance in the form of cash payments."

Public Child-Care Mandate
Public Preferences for Child Care



Base: All Adults

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

States, Salaries, Welfare, Schools

The public is also clear about ways in which any child-care program should be implemented nationally:

- 95 percent feel "action should be taken to insure that child-care funding at the state level is used most efficiently, and that local needs are respected,"
- 90 percent agree with these statements: "Currently, child-care providers receive the same pay as parking lot attendants. In order to attract higher-caliber providers, training and work conditions need to be improved and wages need to be raised,"
- 88 percent believe that "a key to welfare reform is to provide better child-care facilities which will enable mothers on relief to go out and find work," and
- 62 percent agree that "the public schools should be used to house child-care facilities for both school-age and pre-kindergarten children and should be open for two hours before and after school hours. Programs should also include transportation, and development programs for four-year-olds."

Proposed Federal Child-Care Legislation

The survey asked for reactions to two proposals now before Congress concerning child care:

- 76-21 percent of parents and non-parents favor "the program proposed by President Bush, in which families with children under four would receive tax credits up to $1,000, with the amount of credit received decreasing as the family's income goes up. Poor families who pay little or no tax would receive refundable credit for child-care expenses."
- By almost an identical margin, 72-26 percent of parents and non-parents also favor "the program proposed by the Democrats in Congress, in which direct financial assistance is given to families who earn below the state median income to pay for child-care services for children up to age 15. This act would also provide funding to upgrade salaries and provide training for child-care workers, and make money available for low-cost loans to upgrade child-care facilities so that they'll be in compliance with licensing requirements."

Then those surveyed were asked to *choose* between the plans:

By 49-41 percent, a plurality favors the tax credits proposed by President Bush. Among parents, the division for the Bush plan is 50-43 percent, while among non-parents it is 49-40 percent in favor of the President's plan. Among working women, the division is a 47-47 percent tie. However, the Democratic plan is favored 46-43 percent among single female heads of households.

Paying for Federal Child-Care Proposals

People were asked if they would be willing to pay higher taxes to fully implement each program:

- 52 percent are willing to pay more taxes to adopt the Bush plan,
- 51 percent are willing to pay more taxes for the Democratic plan.

The American people seem ready to support a basic and fundamental approach to child care in which the federal government plays a pivotal role in its formulation and execution.

A 63-33 percent majority of the American people are convinced that it is likely that "major steps will be taken to provide better care for children of working parents during President Bush's term of office."

Some Old Points of View Revisited

The child-care crisis has produced a number of generalizations, which have been used by opponents and proponents of various points of view. Here is the public reaction to a sampling of them:

- By 69-30 percent, a majority disagrees with the claim that "with some initiative, most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children while they are at work, making child-care facilities largely unnecessary."

- By 64-33 percent, a majority rejects the view that "a $750 tax credit, which a parent could use in any way to meet child-care needs, will solve almost all child-care problems encountered by working mothers."

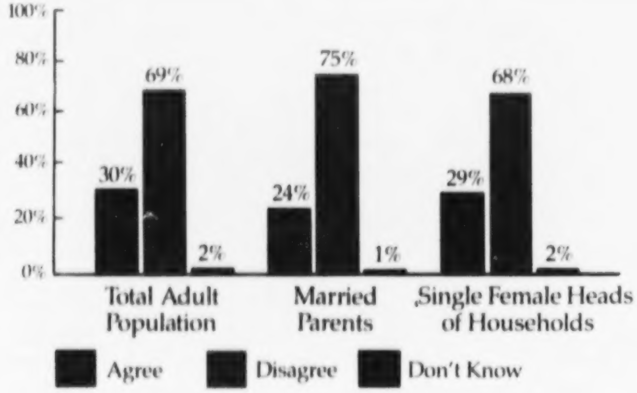
- By 53-43 percent, a slim majority goes along with the claim that "it is unfair that subsidies should be used for care centers which cater to children of two-income families, while mothers who stay home and don't work have no such subsidies."

- By 82-16 percent, a majority believes that "with the changing American economy, in which most middle-class families can no longer survive on just one paycheck, child-care facilities are indispensable if families are going to continue to maintain their standard of living."

- By 89-9 percent, a majority feels that "setting standards for child care will help ensure that all facilities offer reasonably acceptable services, which will allow parents to perform their work with some peace of mind."

- By 72-26 percent, another sizable majority of the entire public believes that "without some form of subsidized quality child care, poor single mothers will remain trapped in the welfare system, and will not be able to become productive members of society."

Can Most Parents Find Relatives or Friends Who Can Care For Children?



Q: Most parents can find relatives or friends who can care for children, making child-care facilities unnecessary.

Source: Philip Morris Companies Inc. Family Survey II: Child Care

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